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# WEEKLY



# PEOPLE

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## RANDOM SHOTS

### RENDING THE SCREENS BEHIND WHICH HIDES.

**The Enemy of Labor—Mine Explosions Prove Disregard for Life—Why Royalty "Abdicates"—The Significance of Spending Millions for Spies.**

Herr Roeren, the Catholic member of the Prussian Diet who denounced the nude performances of the Beauty Society as an assault upon "the country's morals, which were threatened by performances in which the use of drapery was reduced to a minimum," has forgotten the pregnant historic fact that the appearance of the leaves on the statues, thitherto nude in the Old Roman Empire, marked a turning point in the Empire's morals. It marked the point when the Empire took a plunge headlong into deepest immorality. The most immoral of things is drapery. Chastity is robbed in itself.

When Caesar was assassinated each of the conspirators was made to bury his dagger in Caesar's body. The purpose was to bind all the conspirators by the bond of a common interest—the interest of self-preservation against the surely to arise avengers of the murdered man. Upon identical lines is the Czar's regime proceeding in its conspiracy against Russian Freedom. By raising huge loans in Germany, France and the United States all these nations are made to bury their daggers in the body of the Freedom that the Czar is stabbing at home.

It is quite sure—there is no "perhaps" about it—that the President's companions did not enjoy the 98 mile ride from Washington to Warrenton, Va., and back again through sleet and snow, which the President indulged in on the 15th of this month. They were not, like him, hesitating to run away from the torturing thought of the disgrace fastened upon him by Congress. There was not his case in which—

Close to the rider's side,  
Though to the furthest earth he ride,  
Disgrace once mounted rides beside.

There is nothing like acoustomng a man's ears to a sound. Time was when the class of the Usurpers bowed down to the words "The Judiciary" as something sacred. Of course, they themselves kicked and cuffed "The Judiciary," but only among themselves. The worship of "The Judiciary" by the Usurpers was of the nature of the worship of the Korean deity by the Korean King—"I worship God, and you [the people] worship me." That is now substantially changed. The people themselves having taken a hand in the kicking and cuffling of "The Judiciary," we find the ears of the kingship of capitalism itself, Taft, so familiar grown to the thought that he soberly and deliberately declared at Augusta that "it would have been better if there had been several impeachments in the history of the country, as the bench has had little of such discipline."—Twill all come about in due season.

Abdication, having been defined by a wag, as "an act whereby a sovereign attests his sense of the high temperature of the throne," the abdication of the King of Portugal may be looked for any moment—  
To History he'll be no royal riddle—  
Merely a plain parched pea that jumped the griddle.

She leaves her babe to others,

To climb the factory stair;

She creeps home at night to her children

Too weary to bind her hair.

With the sacred chrim of motherhood

In her tired and careworn hands,

Through her they must come with

scouts born dumb,

The men who shall rule our lands.

Calmly, coolly, brazenly were these lines recited on the floor of Congress on the 7th of this month by Representative Sheppard of Texas, the latest paladin of Free Trade in the House. Calmly, coolly, brazenly were the lines hurled at Protection, despite the fact that they also fit Free Trade, as illustrated by the woeeful condition of woman labor in Free Trade England.

Let Branch, W. Va., celebrate its second mine disaster within three weeks. At least "100 miners killed" is the latest belatedly buried on the altar of a social system the law of whose existence is

### "Property is more valuable than Life."

Both the blind-as-a-bat churchists and the philosophic Anarchists who declare that personal morality is independent of economic environment, will have to stick their heads deeper in the sand than ever at the reports beginning to come in from Cleveland. Ten thousand people there pledged themselves to "live like Christ" for two weeks, and before half the time was over the experimenters were driven to declare they could not keep up the trial and maintain their livelihood under present industrial and business conditions.

In the days of the youth of capitalism, the days of its ideology, a high political office was considered the ideal means to round up a mercantile career. Those days have gone by. To-day, high political office is but a "bus through which to attain high mercantile jobs. Dan Lamont of Cleveland's Cabinet became president of traction companies, and now Cortelyou of Roosevelt's Cabinet is to be placed at the head of the Consolidated Gas.

It is so much easier to learn a language, even if it be an artificial language like Esperanto, than to master economics and sociology, that the Executive Committee of the Socialist party is reported to be considering the move of instructing its members to waste their time on Esperanto. It will furnish a desired diversion from the serious task of education on socio-political subjects, besides offering an inducement for money subventions from Esperanto publishers—while the fad lasts, and until the next fad comes along.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago seeks to emulate Mallock by claiming for the capitalist the wages of "managerial ability." Of course, the Professor knows better; and knows he needs not go far to find proofs of the "managerial inability" of his employers. How else could he himself find and keep a job under such "managerialness?"

Either bad luck is crowding, or the sun of success is shining upon the St. John-Trautmann "Revolutionary Headquarters." While some of their agents in Paterson, N. J., are being arrested for breaking in and larceny, at the other end of the land, in Portland, Ore., another of their agents, E. J. Foote, is locked up on a charge of raising money under false pretences. The apple never falls far from the tree; coyotes don't foal Kentucky stallions; by their fruits ye shall know them; etc., etc.

\$20,000,000 a year, spent on spies by the Executive, is surely only a small figure beside the amount spent by the Czar on that all-important branch of his regime. All the same, the amount of \$20,000,000 devoted to prying "even into the domestic affairs of citizens," is not a straw, but a big log that tells whether we are drifting. The larger the amount of loot that a privileged class hoards, all the larger must be the number of spies to protect the loot, and, worst of all, proportionally large grows the number of the degenerates from whose midst the spies are to be recruited.

Victor L. Berger of the Socialist party, expresses scant sympathy for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison under the lash of Judge Wright. The reason of Berger's cynic posture, as he himself declares, is that Gompers and his fellows opposed Debs. This is adding insult to injury. Poor Gompers! He drew not one vote from Debs to Bryan. He was himself left stranded like a clam at low tide by Taft, the only drawer of the Labor vote to an appreciable extent—a fact that Berger himself has read with consternation on the Wisconsin election returns.

The Wall Street corporation—or whatever the corporation may be—that in reality owns the Phoenix, Ariz., "Republican," should hasten to hound the Editor. He will surely hang his masters, if left alone. Attempting to prove the falseness of the Socialist claim regarding the ever larger number of dependents that capitalism turns our people into, he parrots figures to show that "2,300,000 people own all the corporations in America." None but a brainless parrot would repeat such false figures, and none but a doubly brainless parrot would fail to realize that, even if those figures were correct, they knock him higher than Gildew's Kite. If only 2,300,000 people out of our 80,000,000 are admitted

## "AMERICAN CONSERVATISM"

On the identical day that President-elect Taft addressed a deputation from South Carolina in Augusta, upon the beauties of American conservatism, as "proved by the determination of our people not to make the government different from that which our fathers and forefathers contemplated in the formation and maintenance of the constitution"—on that identical day, and without a blush, the dominant party of the State of Indiana, in caucus assembled to decide upon a Federal Senator, proceeded upon the principle that, not the State of Indiana, but the Principality of Beer was to be represented and needed representation in the Senate; and, obedient to the decision, the "brewery interests" of the Nation in and outside of Indiana won out, nominating Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend.

This denotes a revolution, as radical as the revolution of weaving by steam, or traveling by electric power.

to own the corporations, which own the country, what else are the vast majority but the chattels of the owners? It takes something infinitely less green than a "Polly want a cracker!" to make Capitalism presentable.

"If men will always get up from table a little hungry," says Rockefeller's Cleveland doctor, "they would be young at 70." Now the mystery is explained of how it happens that the workers die so young. They over-eat.

Another explosion in Joe Leiter's mine near Zeigler, Ill., killed twenty-seven men on the night of the 9th of this month. This is not the first "accident" of the nature in Leiter's mine, which has turned the reputation of being ill-fated, its reputation for deadliness notwithstanding, there never is a lack of applicants for work. Like the powder mill in New Haven, Conn., and many other such establishments of notoriously deadly character, due to the capitalists' disregard of safety appliances, the Joe Leiter mine periodically, through its disastrous explosions, heralds to the world that the lash of hunger is even more powerful than the lash of the chattel slave driver. A chattel slave driver's whip could not do worse, if as bad.

For what reason is it "physically impossible" for the companies to furnish seats to all the passengers during the rush hours, as the N. Y. Public Service Commission reports to the State Legislature? Had the P. S. Commission said it was "physically impossible" for the companies to be prevented from admitting more passengers than there are seats for, without driving uptown N. Y. residents into other districts and thereby lowering the value of up-town real estate, then the P. S. Commission would have been nearer to the truth. Landlordism is directly responsible for the unnecessary overcrowding.

Thirteen concerns, headed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company control to-day nearly thirty-three per cent. developed power and advantageous power sites—a starter intended ultimately to lead to a dictatorial power under which the people will be at the mercy of a gigantic concern for every drop of water that they use.

The real estate interests of Paterson, N. J., and uptown New York are in each others' hair. Anxious to discredit Paterson as a suburban sleeping place for New York, the New York Police Commissioner Bingham is spreading the news that Paterson is the home of the Black Handers. Whereupon the Mayor of Paterson, moved by the purity of motives characteristic of landlordism, decides not to tolerate such slander and threatens suit.

Prof. Oscar Douglas Skelton, Prof. of Political Economy at Queens University, Toronto, has allowed himself to be cheated. In Chicago on the 9th he accepted a \$1,000 prize for an essay on "The Case Against Socialism." If the Prof.'s "Case" was any good, he should have held for a rising market. Good "Cases Against Socialism" are getting to be exceedingly rare these days.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

Both by the letter and by the history of their enactment, the Constitutional clauses concerning the formation of the Federal Senate are reflexes and vestiges of the feudal system, a system in which territory, land, is the constituency, a sacrosanct constituency, at that. Congress has the power to increase or reduce the number of Representatives in the House; it has not the power to reduce the representation of any State in the Senate, without the consent of the State itself. The theory of the Constitution, as regards the Senate, was purely feudalistic. Acres, not men, nor yet chattels, were represented. "Hands off!" from that Holy of Holies.

Such was the government that the "fathers and forefathers contemplated." Such is the government that the President-elect pretends we are still living under. And such is the government, which, as a matter of fact no longer exists. The latest Senatorial election in Indiana is the latest cumulative evidence of the revolution that has actually taken

## SLUM TACTICS

### IN A LABOR MOVEMENT LEAD TO ITS DESTRUCTION.

**Grave Dangers Which Slum Population Steers the Working Class Movement Into Pointed Out by Boris Reinstein —Opens Door to All Criminal Classes**

Before a large meeting of workingmen and women at Arlington Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening, January 13, Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, spoke on a subject of vital importance to the Labor Movement, the subject was "Slum Elements and Slum Tactics in a Revolutionary Movement." Reinstein, with a mass of facts, showed his hearers that the adoption by a revolutionary movement of the petty tactics of the slum population inevitably led to the demoralization and destruction of that movement. He cited numerous instances of where such tactics were an open invitation to professional thieves, cut-throats and assassins to join the Labor Movement and carry on their plunder in the midst of it. Beginning his speech Reinstein said:

"I don't know how much consideration you have given to the slum element in the proletarian movement. I entered the proletarian movement through the sentimental door, and looked upon Socialism as a noble aspiration and ideal. In fact, many of us Russians came into the movement through that door. We thought we had a debt to pay to the oppressed classes and we wanted to discharge it."

But coming across a passage in Marx's Eighteenth Brumaire, he was led to pause. Marx mentioned that at the time of the Revolution in Paris in 1848, one of Louis Bonaparte's main supports was the slum element, composed of the dregs of society, which his agents had organized. This element had been organized into a benevolent society, and its benevolence consisted in helping itself at the expense of the toiling masses. After reading the passage mentioned, in which Marx, without mincing words, showed the composition of this element to be one of the dregs and rabble of society, Reinstein said: "It can be seen that Marx did not treat this element with sentimentality."

"The slum element is not a class, it is an aggregation of the remnants of the strata of society, and is reactionary in character."

"The slum element naturally give a willing ear to such as give them license. Order it cannot stand. The Anarchist teaching, irresponsibility, is one which appeals to the slum aggregation, and which they will be found taking up. It is people of such leanings, whether they be from the middle class, capitalist plutocracy, or working class, that will be found composing these degraded masses."

In particularizing the make-up of the slum type Reinstein told of the case of an Anarchist in Buffalo who had kept a pharmacy there. This anarchist had colored water in his bottles instead of genuine drugs and medicines. Upon his attention being called to the fact by his friends he would

reply that he could do as he liked, and that as he was not yet in his "free state," he would practice his own kind of expropriating under present conditions. The speaker further showed how this druggist would deliberately disregard physicians' prescriptions and instead of mixing compounds, which doctors' orders called for, but which were expensive, he would put cheap stuff into medicine bottles and thus practice his "instalment expropriation." Other instances were mentioned by the speaker where Anarchists, to the tune of "revolution," followed like swindling methods.

"These ideas and conceptions are especially welcome to the slum elements. When such elements get into the revolutionary movement that movement becomes contaminated and suffers in character. To cite some instances:

"In Russia one of the first 'instalment expropriations' was engineered thirty years ago. One of the revolutionists there planned a tunnel to a government treasury for the purpose of getting the money. The plan was successful; the money was secured, but the government traced up the men and got back all the cash. At that time the purpose was to get funds for the organization, and the men thought they were justified."

"Later there were organized movements for the purpose of expropriating cash. Government convoys were held up, and the liquor traffic was attacked to obtain funds for the revolution. The liquor traffic was attacked because the government derived the monies from this business. These things spread. Then the people began to take the monies seized upon for the organization for their own use. Committees began to hold up everybody for fund and demoralization possessed individuals. The Socialist revolutionists protested against the practices but it was already too late."

"These acts attracted professional criminals and cut-throats who proclaimed themselves 'revolutionists' and plunged into highway robbery at a great pace."

At this point the speaker read from a report of Rosa Luxemburg, on the composition of prisoners in Polish jails. The report stated that on the benches in the Polish prisons it was practically impossible to distinguish between the revolutionists and criminals."

"Such is a picture of what slum tactics and ethics lead a movement to," said Reinstein.

Taking up the same kind of element in France, the speaker dwelt upon the situation in the Anarchist camp as it existed there. He found that at one of the meetings the question of "Whether a man has a right to steal if he has a chance," was discussed. "These discussions were characteristic of the clubs generally. It was the same case of 'instalment expropriation,' to take away property from the ruling classes 'piecemeal.' Here again, as in Russia, the like professional criminal elements found a source of making booty, with the concomitant degradation."

"These conditions brought about by the tactics of the slum individuals should be a tremendous warning. If these things are not safeguarded against, we here in America will have to go through worse trials than those of Russia. The evils are already creeping up and we must be on our guard."

After mentioning several instances that occurred at the time of the Coney Island march across the country in 1892, where some self-proclaimed "revolutionists" practised intimidation and secured property under false pretences, the speaker touched upon more recent happenings.

"Shortly after the first convention of the I. W. W., there came to Buffalo a prominent Anarchist woman who upheld the principle of stealing. In defense of her position she had asked me: 'Did not the I. W. W. endorse the principle of the working class taking and holding the means of production, and if they stand for that what then is the difference between the working class taking and holding, and an individual taking and holding for himself?' We see here that same idea of 'instalment expropriation,' and the idea of petty stealing is particularly appealing to the slum population. Such are slum tactics."

"Going further over the field of happenings in the Labor Movement here, I hold that when Sherman, Mahoney et al., in 1906 broke into the I. W. W. headquarters and assaulted the persons there, they manifested slum tactics in their actions."

"I hold that when Paddy Mullaney in Goldfield shot a prominent striker there it was an act such as slum tactics lead to."

"I hold that when E. A. Stodel, an associate of the Trautman-St. John-Bohn element peddled a machine to falsify the records of electric meters, that act was characteristic of slum tactics."

"I hold that when Miss Flynn, in the Chicago I. W. W. convention, tried to palliate petty-theft or swindle on the ground that it was ridiculous for an organization that proposed to 'take and hold' all the means of production to play the police spy against one who took a few pennies from the capitalist—I hold such a posture was an act such as slum tactics lead to."

"I hold that when St. John, Heslewood and Miss Flynn's husband, Jones, slugged Francis at headquarters, they were taking up slum tactics."

"I hold that when that organizer, Walsh, gets his 'hoboes' his 'Hallelujah, I'm a bum brigade' together, he also is adopting the slum tactics."

"I hold that Frank Bohn showed more than one symptom of being seized with the germs of the slum tactics."

"I hold that when he falsified the minutes of the 1907 session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, he manifested the germ of slum tactics."

"I hold that when in the summer of 1907 he permitted Olpp to use certain voting blanks as letters—blanks which he had given Olpp and which were known to him not to be letters, he, Bohn, showed the germ of slum tactics."

"I hold that when Bohn permitted himself to be elected a delegate to the New York State convention of the Socialist Labor Party without telling his constituency his views, views which might have defeated him, his action was that of slum tactics."

"I hold that Bohn, declaring in favor of unity of the two Socialist parties in the country in the interest of the I. W. W. and then turning around and writing a letter urging disregard for unity, again acted along the line of slum tactics."

"And finally, when Bohn took part in the burglary alleged to have been committed in Paterson and for which a warrant was issued against him he once more acted along the line of slum tactics."

"Latest of all, we read of E. J. Foote, a fellow 'national organizer' of Bohn's under Trautman and St. John, arrested in the state of Washington, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences."

"All these happenings indicate that the germs of demoralization have set in in the Labor Movement in this country. Do we want to see that movement go through the same thing or worse here than in Russia? I believe I voice the sentiment of every member of the Socialist Labor Party when I say, No! a hundred times No!"

"We stand with Marx when he said, 'The emancipation of the working class will be the work of the working class, the work of the whole working class against the whole capitalist class. We will stand for no 'instalment expropriation.'"

Reinstein answered questions after he finished his speech.

## STURDY S. L. P. BAND

**TACOMA SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEN REPEL**

**Slum Elements Who Invade Revolutionary Labor Movement to Scuttle It—Are Onto Game of These People and Firmly Resist Dangerous Onslaught.**

Tacoma, Wash., January 10.—The Socialist Labor Party membership of this city have started their winter educational propaganda and promise to make good headway among workmen of Tacoma.

Until quite recently the membership of the party here had been inactive because of the small number. How to arouse interest and carry on agitation was a question and appeared to be a "poser." But they made up their mind that activity must be resumed, and the only way to do this was to resume. And so the men pitched into the fray, determined to get their party and principle a hearing.

The Northwest is awaking to class-consciousness. The futility of the present methods of combatting their exploiters is coming home to increasing numbers of wage-slaves in camps and mines. Their eyes are opening and they see themselves slaves to a wage system. They are seeing the failure of craft-unionism, the need of industrialism; the clashing of their interests with those of their employers. All this leaves a fertile field for organizing those dissatisfied with capitalism as they see it.

But there are those ready to lead this rebellious spirit into the ground, to deceive and betray these forces who make for the Revolution. The danger of having this embryo revolutionary spirit sidetracked by the false teaching of physical force is growing more apparent as the tactics of the false schism of the I. W. W. grow more open and bold. This schism, has here in the Northwest proclaimed itself the true I. W. W. and gathered sufficient force from the slum element to deceive and gather in many honest men who do not know they are not in the real I. W. W. Some of these honest fellows come out when the truth is presented to them.

This schism, known hereabouts as the "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" crowd, in its street meetings present arguments especially calculated to appeal to the slum element, or the "unemployable"; hence, they are popularly known as the "I won't work's." These slum collectors also dissipate revolutionary energy by prating of trivial immediate reforms, advocating petty larceny, as dear to the heart of the slum proletariat as a force for revolution; likewise advising direct action or physical force, and denying the same methods which civilization gives us of acting through the ballot. Yet with all their denials of political action, they have made demands upon the Police Department for redress of grievances. What is such a petition to politically constituted authority but an appeal to political action!

The originator of the idea of organizing the slums, a section of society as thoroughly parasitic as the plutocracy, is J. H. Walsh, chief "I won't work." He has been in Spokane and Seattle advertising his schism as furnishing cards that will help a bum to bum a ride in a box car (how alluring to the professional who is proud that he "never works"). Walsh, having made hobnobbing both a fashionable and delectable calling, and organized many honest but gullible workers to shield the tactics of the "never-workers," is dissipating in futile spasms any revolutionary energy the workers may have had. His campaign against employment sharks forms a financial magnet whereby the coin of the workers may be drawn for the needs of the "never-workers." Some workers are essential to his success as a money-gathering campaign association, otherwise the money-needing "never-workers" would grow sadder and thinner.

How can these "never-workers" be revolutionary? How can they desire an industrial republic? Work! The slum proletarian vanishes like a ghost in the sight of useful labor. He is the excrescence on society at one end, produced as a parasite by the very causes that produce the millionaire parasite.

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)



# ROANOKE WORKMEN

An Open Letter Discussing the "Wet" and "Dry" Question.

Fellow Workmen of Roanoke:

On December 30, 1908, a real letter day in the history of the town, you voted, and the "drys" won out. In reading the arguments and studying the tabulated votes for and against the sale, I concluded, that no longer being against you, I would venture a few remarks on the election as viewed by a worker, through columns of The People, knowing from past experience that my arguments would not reach you through the medium of your local newspapers, they being, as a rule, afraid to offend their advertising patrons by publishing anything which would reflect the correct relations which exist between the working class and those who live on the wealth produced by the toilers.

In the first place, I am heartily in favor of any movement for the uplifting of humanity; but, although not a Missionary, yet you must allow me that local option, or prohibition, alone will do so. If it did, what would be the necessity of sending missionaries to Turkey, Persia or India, where the religion of the people prohibits the manufacture or use of intoxicants? Surely, if the use of intoxicants is as the prohibits state, the cause of poverty, vice and crime of all kinds, then those people should be persons of peace, plenty and pure morals. But is such the case? No! From all those countries come the cries of starving millions, of murder, arson and depraved morality, a cry which finds a responsive echo in the hearts of the starving millions of Europe and America, not for relief from the demon of drink but from the hydra-headed monster who absorbs the wealth produced by the working class of all countries. No, drink is not the cause of the evil; you must dig deeper and when you get to bed rock, you will find that vice and intemperance are merely effects which will continue as long as you permit the cause to remain.

Why do millions die by starvation in non-alcoholic Brahman India? Previous to the British conquest thereof, the natives, knowing that there came years of drought, prepared for it by storing away in their public storehouses something against that calamity. Under Christian England's rule, everything except a bare living is swept away from the poor people by the English capitalists, leaving the people penniless in the face of famine. In alcoholic Turkey and Persia the poor suffer the same fate at the hands of their own aristocracy. It is the same story everywhere, irrespective of religion, creed or color. The cry of hunger from Christian England's millions is echoed all over Europe, and re-echoed across the broad Atlantic to the bread lines in the industrial centers of "our great republic" under the regime Teddy the I. of "prosperity Yane." Again and again is the cry taken up in our Christian United States, carried across her broad bosom to the Pacific slope, and on across that broad expanse of water to China and Japan. It's the same old story: the people suffer because the aristocracy as well as the plutocracy of the Old World and the capitalism of the New absorb all the wealth, except a mere pittance, from the working class who produced it all. That, and not drink, is the cause of poverty, intemperance, vice, crime and depravity of all kinds.

The conditions will continue and get worse year by year as long as the working class by their votes sustain the present system of capitalistic exploitation, be it in monarchical Europe, or in republican United States.

As long as this system of exploitation of the working class goes on we have our Steyer dinners, where nude girls step forth from the pie when it is cut open and promenade the dinner table in nature's dress to the delight of "our" bachelor 400 in New York; "we" will have Christmas trees for puppy dogs, hog dining with their mistresses from elsewhere and reclining in beautifully upholstered cradles while the children of those who produced it all shiver in a freezing atmosphere either in their hovels or on the streets and men stand in bread lines waiting their turn for a cup of coffee and a roll.

Oh, the degradation of it, to think that a strong man able and willing to work is driven by starvation to smother his natural pride and accept in alms a part of the wealth produced by him and his sure that he is blameless in this matter? Are you not the ones to whom those starving mothers and children of this country are pointing their bony fingers as they shiver in their rags at the street corners or in their dens? Oh, their hollow cheek and racking cough say to you husbands and fathers of the working class that not the capitalists alone, but you also are responsible for their condition. You can change these conditions by wiping out capitalism. As a means to that great end I would urge you to connect yourselves with and work for the

advancement of the only political organization in the United States, the Socialist Labor Party, pledged to overthrow this present system of capitalism, and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, wherein all willing to work shall be afforded an opportunity to do so, and enjoy to the full the fruits of their toil. And as a means of immediate relief, while battling for the final goal, I would urge you to form a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World to take the place of your present working class disintegrating craft unions.

Besides a political organization the working class must have a solid economic organization whose motto is an injury to one is an injury to all. We must have all our industries so organized that when we vote our party into power we can insist on our victory being recognized. To-day, should we vote the S. L. P. into power in November of any election year, the capitalists have the power; by reason of our loose craft form of unions, to close their factories and thereby nullify political victory. On the other hand, were every industry thoroughly organized in the industrial form of labor union, the Transportation Department, the Steel, Mining, Woodworking, Weaving and Spinning, Shoemaking, etc., then when the capitalists proceeded to carry out their threat we would simply lock them out, telling them that we had elected our party pledged to take over these several industries and we propose to operate them for ourselves. If they want to make an honest living they could come and join us and receive what they produced, or rather an equivalent of the values they produced.

To return to the "dry" and "wet" issue again. Did you ever stop to consider what might be the cause of all this strenuousness on your behalf by those anti-saloon people? Of course religious sentiment played a part, of decoy duck more than likely; it has always done so. But looking at the personnel of their executive body we see it composed for the most part of parasites who live on the body of the wealth producing working class. There are lawyers, business men, and so on. Added to this is the result of the election where the three working class voted "wet" and the hill folks voted "dry," overwhelming the other three by a majority of 80. Why are those folks who live by our labor so "interested" in our welfare?

Now the fact is that whether the "wets" win or the "drys" win, the wage workers will be no better off in wages or conditions. As long as the capitalist system is allowed to continue the workers will continue to be slaves. If I had been in Roanoke on election day I should have voted for Socialism as against capitalism because capitalism dictates how I shall work and how little I shall receive, it therefore dictates my mode of life.

I am yours for the prohibition of all parasites on the body of the working class, and my vote is cast every time for the only party pledged and able to wipe them out—The Socialist Labor Party.

H. D. McTier.

Blacksburg, Va.

STURDY S. L. P. BAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

on the other end. Neither can survive a condition of society that allows of no parasites.

The slum proletariat has in all past economic revolutions been on the side of reaction; a purchasable element of danger, used as too by the entrenched minority, fighting their death struggle to retain the long-held authority that progress had at last pushed forever beyond their reach. This slum proletariat, this "never-worker" is to-day a greater enemy, a more insidious danger to the real worker, the honest proletarian, than any of the ruling class. He not only is economically opposed to a state of society in which he must work or starve; but being propertyless, like the honest worker, can betray and misdirect the energies of revolutionary movements whenever conditions allow him to foist himself for gain upon the workers.

This danger of again sidetracking the revolution, as was done in France by the Republican bourgeoisie with the help of the slum proletarians, is before us to-day. So few workers realize that the interest of the slum proletariat is irrevocably opposed to the interest of the true proletariat, that just as the Industrial Republic is the aim and the salvation of the latter, just so surely is this workers' era of justice the death-knell of all slum members.

In the midst of these conditions it is reassuring and refreshing to know that the Socialist Labor Party have such a staunch nucleus here to oppose the vitiating effects of these slummers in the Northwest. The members of this organization hew to the line of Marx, and will have nothing of Utopianism, or bourgeois reform, or slum ethics—no compromise with capitalism, but eternal blows from the arm and hammer.

E. H. F.

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AS I SEE IT

BY AXEL STAAL, JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

I cannot sign myself "born Socialist," as some correspondents to capitalist newspapers who sign themselves "born Republican" or "born Democratic" for my childhood was passed in bourgeois surroundings. Four years ago, when the necessity of going to work forced me into the exploited class, I found that Socialism was the guiding light to liberty and peace. I was actually prejudiced against Socialism when I first began studying it. My father had told me it meant "dividing up, violence and unlimited bribery accommodations." As my father was fairly prosperous, peaceful, and favored wine, not beer, I soon was an anti-Socialist.

I still remember my first meeting with a Socialist. I went to the city of Copenhagen in 1904 to gloat over the victories of the anti-Socialists in the municipal campaign. With three parties in the field, the Socialists gained six seats every year, outvoting the two capitalist parties without having a clear majority. The city council consisted of forty-two members, each member elected for seven years, so the capitalists saw the danger and joined hands in the anti-Socialist party. In 1903 and 1904 they won the twelve seats balloted for; now the Socialists sweep the city again. I stood outside a little newspaper office and watched the returns. They soon indicated the victory of the anti-S. I turned to my neighbor, a well dressed, intelligent looking man, and said: "The Socialists are losing." "Yes, I am sorry to see that," he exclaimed to my great astonishment. I could hardly stammer out: "Are you a Socialist?" so amazed was I. This man did not need a haircut, neither did he use foul language, nor behave ungentlemanly, and yet he was a Socialist.

I came to this country and went to work for an uncle. Several papers came into the place, but I noticed especially two, the "Weekly People" and the "Socialist Review." I was astonished to see a Socialist newspaper in my uncle's place; but hearing that the "Weekly People" also was Socialist, and that my uncle was a Socialist, nearly took my breath away. I declared Socialism dangerous and offered the usual arguments, dividing up, etc. Read something about it then speak was the advice I got.

I followed out the advice and started with the aforementioned paper. I quickly learned that two parties, the S. P. and the S. L. P., were in existence in this country, both claiming to have the Socialist Republic for the ultimate goal, but following different tactics. My uncle informed me that the S. L. P. had the soundest theories, but was too scientific for the average man, and not as popular as the S. P. This explanation I accepted and kept on reading.

My work forced me to join the A. F. of L., and I thought at first that this was a pure Socialist affair just as the large trades unions in Copenhagen. I soon found it was not so. Strikes were mentioned at the meetings, and I decided to read a little about them. In the "Weekly People" I saw the pamphlets "What Means This Strike?" and "S. T. & L. A. versus the Pure and Simple Trade Union" advertised. I bought them and immediately a light went up for me. I saw the futility of fighting industrially organized capital with trades unions, some of these even being opposed to sympathetic strikes. I saw delegates from the lithographers' union come to the cigarmakers' union asking for financial assistance in their strike, and I wondered why the union lithographers did not lay down work, where non-union lithographers were employed. Now, of course, I do not wonder. Don't I know that the great S. P. is "boring from within"?

The fallacy of the economic policy of the S. P. showed itself more clearly when I two years later went as a delegate to the Joint Advisory Board of the Cigarmakers' Union for the District of New York. Here I was told I would find Socialists. I soon found there was great animosity toward the I. W. W., or as some called it the S. T. & L. A. The good "pure and simpler" was the only one true to the cause of labor. But something happened, which made me more certain and positive of the truth of the S. L. P. propaganda for industrial unionism.

The cigarmakers' unions had some trouble in two factories, the Ehrlich and the Rosenthal factories. Shop meetings of the cigarmakers were held to see whether or not they should join the packers in a sympathetic strike. Ehrlich's factory was a union place, and the cigarmakers decided by a vote of 57 against 55 to go on strike. These men were entitled to strike benefit. Rosenthal had an open shop with very few union hands, but the vote there was 174 for, 22 against, and 6 blanks. The cigarmakers were mostly girls and were not entitled to strike benefit. How poorly did not this vote correspond with the statements of the anti-I. W. W., that the good

"pure and simpler" was the only one true to the cause of labor. It also struck me that this sympathetic strike smelled somewhat of industrial unionism.

The person most eager for the sympathetic strike was the packers' delegate, Mr. Dehane. As will be seen later, this gentleman is greatly opposed to the I. W. W., but here, where his union could derive some benefit from such policies, he even went further. He stated that the engineer employed in the factory was a union man and asked if it was possible to force him to leave his job. Mr. Morris Braun was in the chair and answered: "Only if we organized on the lines of the I. W. W." And there were sitting members of the S. P., who failed to notice that these incidents were an arraignment of the A. F. of L. policies and a vindication of the I. W. W. principles.

Some unemployed had established a sort of headquarters for an organization in a hall on the East Side, and delegates appealing for help visited many cigar factories. Possibly some humbug was connected with it, so the delegates to the J. A. B. were instructed, that no appeals were with the sanction of any union, unless they had the official stamp of same. Here Mr. Modest, the vice-president, remarked that the S. T. & L. A. was behind this begging, and Mr. Dehane also let fall a few words about the I. W. W. Morris Braun, although a member of the S. P., was eminently fair and said that the I. W. W. had nothing to do with it. The unemployed just wanted half rent so as to have a warm place to sit in.

All this made me more certain of the ultimate success of industrial unionism.

I kept up my studies, read Kautsky's four pamphlets (Labor News Co.) on the one hand and a lot of Wilshire pamphlets on the other. I soon learned from Kautsky that government ownership does not mean Socialism, when the government is controlled by capitalists. Still to my astonishment the Wilshire pamphlets were praising such and devoted more space to this and other reform measures than to the main object of Socialism, the overthrow of capitalism. I began to see the bourgeois tendencies of the S. P. [On January 2nd, this year the S. P. was further humiliated by having the capitalist paper, "The Evening World," hold the mirror up to it and editorially ask: "Where in the platform of the S. P. of the State of New York can be found a word of Marx's denunciation of wage slavery? What is there here of the denunciation of private ownership found in the Erfurt program of Liebknecht and Bebel?" The "World" further adds: "Neither the French nor the German Socialists would recognize this platform. It would result in a continuance of the competitive state that theoretic Socialism denounces. This platform of the New York Socialists is not scientific nor theoretic Socialism at all. It is merely a series of recommendations—(immediate demands the dear S. P.-ites call them) the majority of which have already found place in some platform of other parties.]

The grave mistake of allowing private individuals to own all the papers and magazines endorsed by the party was not unnoticed by me. Wilshire's magazine was full of fake advertisements from different "doctors." He also sold gold mines' stocks and this brought him in trouble with the "Volkszeitung" and now these two "Socialist" publications are washing their dirty linen in public. "The Call" also had some sweet reading for Socialists. Open treason to the party's nominees is nothing new for these publications, and the fact that the S. P. tolerates and supports them condemns the party.

The S. L. P. owns its press and has the power to prevent such cases. The persons who talk most about the S. L. P., never read the "Weekly People" for a full year. Those who do generally admit that the Socialism De Leon as Editor teaches is true, and that he never betrays his party like Wilshire or Berger. (Unity Conference of New Jersey. Labor News Co.)

S. P. members have often at election time prostituted the name of Socialism. Many cases are recorded where S. P. members have been candidates for office on capitalist tickets. And the "comrade" who voted for an armory and declared he would do it again, is a sorry example of the candidates the S. P. asks true Socialists (i.e., Internationalists and anti-Militarists—see Herve's "Antipatriotism," Labor News Co.) to vote for. The late candidate for governor of New York on the S. P. ticket, Mr. Wanhope, spoke of the innocent persecuted Preston as "the man, Preston." That Wanhope is tolerated as a member in the S. P. renders this party repulsive to a revolutionary Socialist. The foolish attempt of mixing Socialism with religion (Christian Socialist Fellowship) shows the lack of conception, prevalent among the S. P.

leaders, of the best propaganda for Socialism.

It is not necessary to deal here with the anti-immigration and anti-unity attitude of the S. P. at its last convention. It is only further proof of the bourgeois tendencies of the party and of its aptitude for violating the principles and disregarding the resolutions of the International Socialist Congress.

The S. P., arguing that political action was omnipotent, neglecting education and organization, pushing Socialism to the background to make room for bourgeois reform, spending money for the "Red Special," all in the attempt to show a big vote, met with a great fiasco on election night. The vote fell off from the vote of 1904 in many States and only the addition of Oklahoma brought a deceptive increase into the statistics. As a big vote was declared the "one and only" way to Socialism and the attempt of mustering such proved a failure, the S. P. can take the failure for a reflex of the party.

There have been many Socialist parties in Europe which have swerved from the narrow path of uncompromising Socialism, but no party has ever, to my knowledge, disgraced the name of Socialism to such a degree as has the S. P. of the U. S. of A. (The Labor party of England does not masquerade under the name of Socialism and has an excuse for its policies.) All the charges against the S. P. made herein are supported by facts and can readily be verified. But here I must touch on another disgusting thing common among S. P. members.

Ridiculous and scurrilous charges are made, and if you ask proof, nobody has any to offer. One man said that The People was a losing proposition and that the S. L. P. owed De Leon several thousands of dollars in back salary. When a certain amount was reached De Leon would take The People and publish it for his own pocket. How De Leon could get his money by taking over a bankrupt concern has me guessing. Just like paying a creditor with your unpaid tailor bill.

This is the S. P., as I have found it during four years residence in this country. While the name implies that the party stands for Socialism, it has successfully hidden same behind all sorts of bourgeois reforms. It has done a little good in advertising Socialism through the millionaire comrades, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Medill Patterson, and the "eminent statistician" Robert Hunter (of "5,500 votes for M. Hilquit" fame). But its most remarkable achievement is its ability to hide the principles of Socialism from the 50,000 members and 425,000 voters of the party.

Yes, and I almost forgot one thing. By furnishing the contrast it also sets off the S. L. P. as the true, uncompromising revolutionary Socialist party, the party to which the immediate vote is of small importance compared to the ultimate goal, the Industrial Socialist Republic.

## Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in placing out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

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# BISHOP FALCONIO

And Socialism—Some Statements of the Papal Delegate Taken up by W. S. Brown, of St. Paul, Minn.

Some time ago, in an interview in Chicago, Archbishop Falconio is reported to have said among the greatest evils in this country are:

First, "Wealth not properly used." What is the proper use of wealth? Wealth can be properly used only by those who are its rightful owners, those who contribute useful service in producing and distributing it.

Second, "Socialism and divorce, which the Catholic Church is seeking to check and wipe out."

What is Socialism? It is the condition produced by the co-operative utilization of all of the resources of nature. Universal ownership and universal co-operation in the means of production embrace all there is in the philosophy of Socialism. Will the learned Archbishop kindly tell us what is wrong about them, and give us some good reasons for "seeking to check and wipe them out?"

Third, "It (the Catholic Church) is working for the preservation of the country's institutions."

What are the country's institutions? The private, or individual, ownership of the instruments of production and distribution, the ways and means of employment, is the greatest of these, and as it is the one the Socialists are determined "to wipe out," and to replace with a better system, I will state reasons for wiping it out. The present system, enables an ever decreasing number of persons to monopolize the means of obtaining the necessities of life. It enables John D. Rockefeller and a few associates to control the illuminating oil of the world, and to raise its price to twenty times its cost. It permits Harriman, Morgan, Hill and a few others to monopolize the means of transportation for private gain. The system divides the human family into two antagonistic classes:—arrogant rich, degraded poor, millionaires and paupers, masters and slaves. It has made universal a system of commercialism that holds out the alluring incentive of profit for every species of dishonesty and unfairness in financial transactions. It leads the unscrupulous into the most revolting occupations, into the keeping of what a noted temperance lecturer described as "the ante-chamber to hell," where adulterated and poisonous intoxicants are dealt out, to the temporal and eternal ruin of its patrons; to the keeping of another ante-chamber, the den of the social evil, and to the traffic in unsuspecting girls to supply it with victims. Men are discharged, and women take their place at reduced wages; perfected machinery enables the child to take the woman's place, and child slavery is the result.

Fourth, "Socialism which strikes at the order of society and at authority." Yes, Socialism does strike at the present "order" of society, which is partly described above, and it will continue to do so until the unjust competitive or individualist system is removed, and in its place is established the humane and beneficent system of universal co-operation.

Yes, Socialism strikes at the usurped authority of capitalism and appeals to the supreme authority of the people at the ballot box. It will continue that

appeal until the people learn to cast their ballots for those who are in favor of collective ownership, the only system that will promote the welfare of all, without exception.

Sixth, "Socialism strikes at God and religion, and in its scheme purporting to aid the suffering, would wipe out the consideration of human nature, of God and the hereafter."

Socialism has no "schemes purporting to aid the suffering." It will have collective ownership which will give every human being equal and undivided ownership in all the means of employment, and every individual will naturally seek the position he is best qualified to fill, thereby gaining the benefit of the most productive employment. As Socialism is exclusively, a material science that will solve the bread and butter problem, the system that will give all people the unrestricted opportunity to make their own living, it cannot possibly "strike at God, at religion, nor at the hereafter." All material interests will be unified by the bond of common ownership, which will make it impossible for one person to gain any selfish advantage over another; therefore the selfish desire to reap the fruits of another's labor will die out and the more profitable spirit of co-operation will take its place. The best methods of production will be chosen, the best appliances will be used, and the most capable managers will be selected in the industries in which they are skilled. As self-preservation is the first law of human nature, Socialism, instead of wiping it out as the Archbishop says, is the only system that will take it into due consideration, and give all an opportunity, to make their living under co-operation.

I invite those who now are and those who wish to be millionaires to a calm and thorough consideration of these facts, and then I would ask them would not their welfare be promoted by the inauguration of Socialism? Socialism would enable them to provide themselves easily, with everything necessary to make them comfortable, and would relieve them entirely, of the extraordinary effort and anxiety that is inseparable from the gaining and retaining of wealth.

Some people believe that Socialism will enable the indolent to take by force the product of the industrious and the wealth of the rich, and divide it among themselves. It is not true. The purpose of Socialism is to unite the whole human family into one co-operative organization, in which every individual will naturally be willing, and will be required to take the place his abilities qualify him to fill, thereby so completely utilizing the bountiful resources of nature that every legitimate desire will be abundantly gratified. All special privileges will lose their value, all class distinctions will lose their motive, all compulsory servitude will lose its power, and the human family will cast aside the selfish antagonisms of individualism, enjoy the bounties of co-operative industry, and under the banner of universal brotherhood,—no rich, no poor, no master, no slave, triumphantly enter that haven of peace and plenty—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The millionaire, with all the power and influence that his mine of gold may supply, and all the cunning he may command, can never achieve the happy condition that mutual co-operation promotes, nor can he escape the degrading influence, the wide spread poverty, the wicked wars, the oppressions and frauds of the cut-throat system that makes the accumulation of his excessive wealth possible.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1900	54,391
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1933.

The men of sense, those idols of the  
unthinking, are very far inferior to the  
men of passions. It is the strong pas-  
sion which, rescuing us from sloth, can  
alone impart to us that continuous and  
earnest attention necessary to great  
intellectual efforts.

—HELVETIUS.

## THE HATTERS STRIKE.

A large number of hatters, variously  
estimated at from 18,000 to 24,000 are  
reported on strike.

What is it all about?

The National Fur Felt Hat Manufac-  
turers' Association declares that the  
Hatters' Union has violated its con-  
tract. The Hatters' Union declares with  
equal emphasis that the Manufacturers'  
Association has violated its contract.

In sight of such diametrically con-  
flicting statements, elemental principles  
of the law of evidence would point to  
the conclusion that some one is lying.  
The conclusion is unjustified. This is  
an instance in which other facts must  
be considered besides the ones alleged  
by contestants. The fact to be here  
considered, and without consideration  
of which the present hatters' turmoil  
remains chaotic, is this:—A "contract"  
between contracting parties that are  
not peers is no contract at all.

Manufacturers and employees are not  
peers. The former is master; the latter  
slave. Agreements entered between  
such incompatible elements lack the  
fundamental solidity to draw any safe  
conclusions from. Each will neces-  
sarily interpret the agreement from his  
standpoint. The two standpoints being  
at war with each other, they afford no  
common starting ground. In the ab-  
sence of a common starting ground,  
all conclusions are false.

Are there, then, no conclusions at all  
drawable? Yes, indeed.

The conclusion to be drawn is—  
Contracts entered between Employer  
and Employee are tanglefoots. Being  
such, they are null, void and of no ef-  
fect, as regulations. On the contrary,  
they are sources of increased confu-  
sion. Consequently, foremost on the  
list of its regulations, the Union should  
adopt a list headed "DON'T." And,  
topmost among the "don'ts," this com-  
mand: "Don't Contract."

The "Contract" tanglefoot once elim-  
inated there will be less stumbling and  
falling; and Labor, steady on its feet,  
will be able to see what to-day it is  
prevented from seeing. The dust raised  
by the tumblings through the tangle-  
foot of "Contracts" goes far to prevent  
Labor from perceiving the path of soli-  
darity.

The "Contract" is a lure and a decep-  
tion. The individual Union imagines it  
can gain something thereby. So imag-  
ining, it imagines it obtains at least  
a mess of pottage for its birthright.  
What it obtains in fact is a dish of peb-  
bles—ungrindable, uneatable, undigest-  
ible. Seeing the mess of pottage turns  
out an absolute swindle, a Union that  
contracts, gets not even a mess of  
pottage for its pains.

The Hatters' strike, which leaves  
other and even kindred industries "con-  
tracted" at work—plainly speaking,  
snabbling upon the strikers—is one of  
the numerous repeating events that  
loudly cry out to Labor:—

"Don't Contract!" in other words,  
"Unite!"

## THE TILLMAN CASE.

If all that was really involved in the  
conflict between the President and Sen-  
ator Tillman was the individual honesty  
of the latter, or the vicious peckiness  
of the former, the case could be dismissed  
with the verdict: "The Senator comes  
off with flying colors."

In a way, that, indeed, is all that was  
involved. Nevertheless, such quarrels  
rarely arise simply from a clash of tem-  
peraments. Some principle usually lies

at bottom. At times such as these the  
exchange of personalities should not be  
allowed to becloud the principles that  
the heaving times are formulating.

Correctly did Senator Tillman ask:  
Have I not the right to buy land? The  
answer is: "Yes, you have the right to  
buy land, because the 'right,' at present,  
implies the necessity to live." The ques-  
tion and answer indict the present so-  
cial system as an unavoidable breeder of  
corruption.

The theory that legislators—Govern-  
ment officials, in general—must draw  
no salary for their work, a theory still  
extensively prevalent in Great Britain,  
comes from an aspiration which material  
conditions are not abreast of. The theory  
presupposes a social condition of things  
in which the official's living is assured,  
above all, a social state of things in which  
his interests subserve the Commonwealth.  
Such a condition of things does not exist  
under class rule, surely not under capi-  
talism. No man's existence is assured  
under class rule; as a consequence, the  
interests of an official not only do not  
subserve the interests of the common-  
wealth, they do not even subserve the  
interests of his fellow officials. The prin-  
ciple of non-payment of officials fails  
of foundation even in a country like  
England, where a whole branch of the  
Legislature consists only of large prop-  
erty holders. The principle failing of  
foundation in such a country, it follows  
that in an out-and-out capitalist country  
like America the official has "a right to  
buy land," that is, is unavoidably put  
into a position where the struggle for  
existence compels him to look out for  
that majority which Lord Palmerston  
pronounced to be No. 1.

Roosevelt—himself an official of class  
rule, and, consequently, with interests to  
subserve obedient to the law of the Strug-  
gle for Existence—sought, with charac-  
teristic moral turpitude, to fasten Shame  
upon a fellow official for practices which  
he himself is forced to indulge in. What  
however, Roosevelt did, in fact, was, de-  
spite himself, to force to the fore the  
unavoidable immorality of capitalist po-  
litical officialdom.

Only the Socialist or Industrial Repub-  
lic can furnish the material conditions  
for rank-and-file purity, hence for the  
purity of its officials. The material pos-  
sibility for purity being now in existence,  
Society is heaving with the demand that  
the social institutions be adapted to the  
improved material conditions. The  
Roosevelt-Tillman conflict is but one of  
the many manifestations of the social  
heavings, which imperatively demand the  
overthrow of capitalism and of its re-  
flex, the capitalist State.

## REINSTEIN'S TIMELY WARNING.

Boris Reinstein's address, delivered on  
Wednesday, the 13th, under the auspices  
of Section New York, on "Slum Elements  
and Slum Tactics in a Revolutionary  
Movement," was a broad-based warning  
that can not be heeded too soon.

In a nutshell, the principle enunciated  
by Reinstein, and planted by him upon  
the solid foundation of a vast experience  
made and being made in Europe, and  
manifestations of which already are crop-  
ping up in this country, is this:—

"A revolutionary movement, being in  
its very nature a Movement against the  
existing order of society, presents itself  
to the slum-mind in the light of slum  
ethics, to wit, the ethics of swindle and  
degeneracy; of crime, generally. This  
fact, of itself, renders revolutionary  
Movements sympathetic to the slum-  
mind—a danger to the Movement. The  
danger is hard to protect against. The  
strictest self-enforced discipline of con-  
duct and utterance will hardly afford  
full protection. Looseness in either opens  
wide the door for the entrance of the  
slum. If mere looseness of utterance and  
conduct opens the door to the slum-mind,  
the utterance and practice of slum ethics  
act as a positive invitation. They con-  
firm the slum mind in the preconceived  
idea that the revolution is flesh of its  
flesh and bone of its bone. The ultimate  
result is the utter demoralization of the  
Movement."

The revolutionary organization of this  
generation is, true enough, no church  
organization. It deals with man; it,  
consequently, must make allowance for  
man's foibles. But, after full allowance  
is made on that head, there remains a  
deep and wide chasm between the revo-  
lutionary camp and the swamp of moral  
turpitude in which the slum wallows.

We say, and justly say, the European  
Movement has much to learn from the  
American. This other is equally true—  
the American Movement may not, except  
at its own peril, disregard the practical  
experience painfully gathered by the  
Movement in Europe. "The man of  
frayed pants," as Reinstein pithily put  
it, "is not the only denizen of the slums.  
The slums are recruited of both 'frayed  
pants' and 'spotless shirts.' Slum ethics  
draw together their kindred from all  
strata of society."

Classic theory and classic experience  
combine to impress the necessity of strict  
adherence to the scientific principle that  
the "Proletariat" does not mean the ash-

barrel of society, and that the emancipa-  
tion of the Proletariat must be the work  
of the Proletariat itself, combined with  
the equally scientific principle that the  
Slum is the quarter of greatest danger  
to the Revolution—a foe upon which the  
Plutocracy leans—a reserve army, which  
the Plutocracy stores up for its last re-  
source.

## TAFT AT AUGUSTA.

President-elect Taft is no bumptious  
lump of vainglory, like Roosevelt. What  
Roosevelt does or says, does, in a super-  
ficial way, reflect capitalist thought and  
action. What Taft says, or does, affords  
deeper insight.

Deep is the insight Taft's words, ut-  
tered since election, have off and on al-  
lowed into the frame of mind of the capi-  
talist, or private property-holding class.  
Deepest of all, so far, is the insight af-  
forded by Taft's speech, delivered on the  
11th of this month, before the Augusta  
Bar Association. Among the things he  
said was:

"We are looking forward, must look  
forward during the next decade, or two  
decades, or three decades, to a test of  
our present institutions and present  
method of civilization, of the question  
whether the institution of private property  
is one worthy of being preserved."

When a spokesman of capitalism  
speaks of "civilization" he understands  
by the term the social institutions  
founded upon the private ownership of  
the necessities for production. When he  
inquires into "whether the institution of  
private property" is to be preserved he  
means thereby whether civilization itself  
is to survive. The posture of the head  
and front of Capitalism suggesting such  
an inquiry is a posture of alarm—a  
symptom of deep alarm in the collective  
breast of the class he represents.

At such a season, and by the light of  
the alarm felt by the Tafts, the fore-  
cast made by Lewis H. Morgan, over  
thirty years ago, as the summary of his  
scientific investigations on "Ancient So-  
ciety," is prime reading, and food for  
thought. Said Morgan:

"Since the advent of civilization the  
growth of property has been so immense,  
its forms so diversified, its uses so ex-  
panding and its management so intelli-  
gent in the interests of its owners, that  
it has become, on the part of the people,  
an unmanageable power. The human  
mind stands bewildered in the presence  
of its own creation. The time will come,  
nevertheless, when human intelligence  
will rise to the mastery over property,  
and define the relations of the State to  
the property it protects, as well as the  
obligations and the limits of the rights  
of its owners. The interests of society  
are paramount to individual interests,  
and the two must be brought into just  
and harmonious relations. A mere prop-  
erty career is not the final destiny of  
mankind, if progress is to be the law of  
the future as it has been of the past.  
The time which has passed away since  
civilization began is but a fragment of  
the past duration of man's existence;  
and but a fragment of the ages to come.  
The dissolution of society bids fair to be-  
come the termination of a career of  
which property is the end and aim;  
because such a career contains the ele-  
ments of self-destruction."

With Morgan, the Socialist holds that  
human intelligence will master its crea-  
ture; with Morgan he holds that the in-  
terests of society are paramount to the  
interests of the individual, thoroughly  
though the individual be convinced, as  
happens with the capitalist, that HIS  
interests are society's interests; with  
Morgan the Socialist holds that a mere  
property career is not the destiny of  
mankind; with Morgan the Socialist  
holds that dissolution of a social  
system with which property is the end  
and aim contains the elements of dis-  
solution; finally, differently from Taft  
and Taftism, the Socialist looks serenely  
into the future, aware that the inevi-  
table destruction of Capitalism as in-  
evitable means its substitution with  
Socialism.

## METZ, THE GLASS-HOLDER.

Well did Controller Metz of New  
York City hold the mirror up to re-  
form and reformers before the City  
Club of Philadelphia on the 9th inst.,  
when he said:

"I used to be a reformer once; but I  
got into office and grew out of the re-  
form habit."

Leaving aside the "invidious" ques-  
tion of how close a connection there is  
between Controller Metz's landing into  
office and his consequent landing out-  
side the camp of reform, the fact re-  
mains that it is the common habit of  
reformers, even apart from such in-  
ducements, to grow out of their reform  
ideas with age.

Youth is proverbially the season of  
sentiment, banguine temperament, en-  
thusiasm for right, and impatience with  
error. The inequalities of life show  
greatest to youthful eyes, and there-  
most seductively shimmer the visions  
of things as they ought to be. The

criticism of the world is done by young  
men, or by men old in years who have  
remained young in spirit. It is the im-  
petuosity of youth that flings men into  
reform movements.

But along with increase of years  
goes another phenomenon. Conserva-  
tism encrusts one's thoughts. Being  
comfortable takes then the place of be-  
ing right. Dull by years of acquain-  
tance, the mind now contemplates with  
complacency, wrongs and injustices  
which would have once seemed mon-  
strous. The up-hill struggle has tired,  
and now seems hopeless. Material in-  
terest in keeping things as they are  
drowns out the voice of abstract con-  
science. And so the reformer, who has  
gone on the assumption that present  
systems were basically right but only  
need a few superficial improvements,  
sinks into the slough of "let well  
enough alone," or as Controller Metz  
put it, "gets out of the reform habit."

No so the revolutionist. His grasp  
of things goes deeper. He knows that  
the present system is but the latest of  
a long procession of systems all hav-  
ing one thing in common: exploitation.  
He knows that the present system is  
based on a fallacy, namely, that idle-  
ness is a co-factor with labor in the  
production of wealth. He knows that  
the living by one man upon the backs  
of a multitude is not a right to be tem-  
pered by less rigorous exercise, but a  
wrong to be abolished. He knows that  
the source of evil lies in economic de-  
pendence, and that economic indepen-  
dence can only be attained by a com-  
plete reconstruction of society. He  
knows that economic development and  
working class thought are relentlessly  
building towards that reconstruction.  
Armored in that knowledge, and equip-  
ped with the sword of the class strug-  
gle to cut his way through the thickets  
of opportunism, the revolutionist con-  
tinues his career undaunted. Braced  
by sound economics, he never "gets  
out of the revolution habit." He knows  
too much for that.

The Socialist who may sometimes  
be seen throwing up the sponge and  
declaring the struggle is useless, was  
never a Socialist at heart. He was but  
one of those reformers to whom Con-  
troller Metz held up the glass. Not  
such can be the architects of the co-  
operative commonwealth; that privi-  
lege is left to the revolutionist.  
Strength to his arm!

William B. Dulaney is the President's  
barber. Officially as such in the White  
House, and follows the President to Os-  
ter Bay in his honorific capacity. While  
barbering, it turns out, Dulaney was, upon  
orders of the President, carried on the  
rolls as a messenger at \$800 a year; and,  
while barbering, was a year ago appoint-  
ed a "special accountant" in the office of  
the auditor of the Navy Department at a  
salary of \$1,600, without ever performing  
the duties of his office. Illustrations  
these be of the President's favorite mot-  
to: "Public Office is a Public Trust."

Francis J. Oppenheimer—who de-  
scribes himself as a non-Jew, but mar-  
ried to a Jewess, Gina, Lombroso's  
youngest daughter—gives some pretty  
bad advice to the Jews in "The Fed-  
eration Review," a New York Jewish  
publication. His advice is that they  
abstain from "propagating political So-  
cialism." The advice is tantamount to  
advising Jews to tie their hands on  
their backs and take no share in push-  
ing civilization forward. It speaks ill  
for the estimation in which Mr. Oppen-  
heimer holds his Jewish wife when he  
can give so insidiously an anti-Semitic  
advice to her race.

A number of "good and pure citizens"  
of Brooklyn, up in revolt against the po-  
litical Pat McCarran of unspeakable  
fame, met to make merry at Pat's ex-  
pense. In the course of the dinner a  
number of mock letters were read, all im-  
plying pointed allusions to the Standard  
Oil's political agent. Finally a letter,  
supposed to be addressed to Pat by a young  
woman was read. The supposed writer  
wanted Pat to inform her "how could a  
young woman, who earned \$7 a week,  
support herself and wear diamonds." His-  
sies interrupted the reader. The satire  
proved a boomerang. The dinner broke  
up. More than one half the guests  
angrily declared they were meant. Of  
such stuff are "reformers."

## ROANOKE IRON WORKERS HIT.

Two Hundred Thrown Out of Work—  
Will Now Have Time to Witness  
Taft's Prosperity Inaugural Parade.

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 16.—After being in  
continual operation for 28 years, the  
twin iron furnaces of the Virginia Iron  
Coal and Coke Company, located here,  
went out of blast two days ago and will  
remain shut down indefinitely.

The reason for the suspension is said  
to be general depression in the iron mar-  
ket and an overstock of product.

Two thousand men are thrown out  
of employment.

A. J.

## COLUMBIA'S CANNED ECON-OMICS

At the Savoy Theater, on January  
3rd, there being a sort of symposium  
held on Socialism, Prof. J. B. Clark  
of Columbia University gave his re-  
asons against the Movement. The re-  
port made to this office of the Profes-  
sor's argument being considered hardly  
possible, even from a Columbia Pro-  
fessor, he was communicated with.  
Before us lies, in the Professor's own  
handwriting, and in quotation marks,  
the gist of what he said. It is:

"In certain industries in New Eng-  
land, with which I happen to be fa-  
miliar, the average capital per worker  
is about \$1,000. The rate of interest  
can not be computed at over 5 per cent,  
or 6 per cent, and, as some of the  
capital is borrowed, it pays only that  
amount. Let us say that the total  
returns in all the capital used in these  
industries were 10 per cent; then,  
absorbing the returns of capital, as an  
addition to wages would give back to  
each worker \$100 per annum. Includ-  
ing certain great industries and also  
commercial dealings in the estimate  
would increase the amount. But even  
within this larger range, absorbing the  
returns of capital would not probably  
give the workers over a third of what  
they now get, as a clear addition to  
their income; and that would be swept  
away if there were as great a falling  
off in production as there would be  
reason to expect under collectivist  
rule."

Prof. Clark proceeds from assump-  
tions—assumptions, it will be noted,  
that his superb indefiniteness affords  
no opportunity to verify. Assuming,  
as the Professor does, and using his  
own language—

"Let us say" that the figures he  
gives apply to all the staple industries  
of the land, an assumption with which  
he can find no fault, seeing that it  
makes in favor of his argument, in  
that it corrects whatever defect may  
lie in the selection of the "certain in-  
dustries with which he happens to be  
familiar." Let us say that the state  
of things, with all the staples of the  
land, is as Prof. Clark states with re-  
gard to those "with which he happens  
to be familiar." Has the professor  
proved his case against Socialism?  
What the Professor has done is to  
hoist himself with his own petard.

With facts innumerable and to  
satisfy Socialist science has proved  
that capitalism blights the productive  
powers of the land. The mechanical  
powers of production, to-day avail-  
able, so far from being put to the ful-  
fillment of their mission—the produc-  
tion of abundance—are kept in check.  
Capitalist production being for sale  
and not for use, production is perma-  
nently kept at low water mark in the  
interest of prices. Mechanisms of pro-  
duction untold lie fallow to-day, and  
many more could be called into exist-  
ence. But the number is not in-  
creased, and the available ones  
are not put to full work just because  
that would send prices down. It is, in  
this respect, just what happens peri-  
odically when the New Jersey peach  
crop is "too abundant"—the "super-  
abundance" is dumped into the Raritan  
Bay, in order "to steady prices." Take  
the Marconi wireless, as one of thou-  
sands of illustrations. It is not used in-  
land; inland we remain tied down to  
the old and infinitely less productive  
wire system—thanks to capitalist in-  
terests.

"Let us say" that Prof. Clark's fig-  
ures are correct and of general appli-  
cation, and that so small is the capital  
in use that it can not yield enough  
for all—"let us say" that's so, and what  
Professor Clark has done is to prove  
a leading count in the indictment that  
Socialism has drawn up against Cap-  
italism.

Next time Prof. Clark tries to shiver  
a lance against Socialism he should  
be careful not to deal in the canned  
economics that Columbia University  
places upon the market. Canned stuff  
frequently decays, gathers gases, and  
these explode in the face of the dealer  
who incautiously tries to retail them.

## BIG PROTEST IN BUDAPEST.

Against Government's Attempt to Weak-  
en Agitation for Universal Suffrage.

Budapest, Hungary, December 31.—All  
the workers of Budapest went on strike  
to-day as a protest against the decision  
of Premier Andrássy who issued a decree  
dissolving the metal workers' association  
and also the local organizations of the  
wood workers. It was Andrássy's inten-  
tion to weaken these organizations and  
injure their chances in agitating for uni-  
versal suffrage.

The protest and general strike was  
called for one day and it was hurled  
as a challenge to the government. The  
demonstration was an imposing one.

Dissatisfaction runs high, and ten  
large mass meetings to voice the work-  
ingmen's indignation have been called in  
the neighboring districts.

## THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

War its thousands slays, Peace its  
ten thousands.—Porteus.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 workmen  
lose their lives in "accidents" in the  
course of their employment in this  
country during a year. In addition  
there were near two million non-fatal  
accidents entailing suffering and  
shortening of life; besides the untold  
hoof that suffered premature death  
from diseases due to occupation and  
insufficient nutriment.

A dozen years or so ago, Mrs. Ed-  
holm, at the session of the National  
Purity Congress, declared that forty-  
six thousand "erring girls" are carted  
annually to the Potters' Fields of the  
country. Their average life of shame  
being five years.

## Christian civilization!

There are said to be some twenty  
odd millions of Christians in the coun-  
try; what are they doing against the  
conditions that drive these "erring"  
women to sell their bodies?

The sweat shops, and the factories,  
resound to the groans of helpless chil-  
dren, and frail women. Does organ-  
ized Christianity hear those groans,  
what is it doing about it?

What is Christianity doing?—It is  
sitting at the feet of the apostles of  
wealth.

J. Pierpont Morgan is a Christian,  
so is John D. Rockefeller, and so are  
the Sage, the Astor, the Vanderbilt,  
the Gould and other plutocratic mil-  
lions Christian, all Christian, to  
Churchianity.

From whose lips comes the slander  
that Socialism would destroy the  
hope? It comes often, very often,  
from the lips of the Christian apolo-  
gists of the plutocracy.

"Over one hundred American homes  
desolated every day to recruit the  
ranks of shame," said Mrs. Edholm.  
Think of this, ye who boast of Amer-  
ica's civilization; ye who slander So-  
cialism!

Twenty millions of dollars spent by  
Roosevelt's order for a spy system.  
Not one cent expended to relieve suf-  
fering and distress.

I had been wondering why the Civic  
Forum, the Clews class, should have  
invited Keir Hardie to come all the  
way here to make a speech. Were  
Hardie what Robert Hunter, and  
others, claimed, then the Civic Forum  
would not desire him. The letter of  
Comrade Baritz in the Daily People  
of January 14 clears it all up. Baritz  
gives facts that show that Hardie is  
"safe and sane," and sure he must be,  
or the Civic Forum wouldn't patronize  
him.

"I know my price: I am worth no  
worse a place."

—Shakespeare, Othello.

The position of the S. L. P. is oft  
declared impossible by people  
claiming to be Socialists. Ruskin,  
somewhere, warns us to beware of the  
man who talks against attempting to  
do well on the ground that perfection  
is "Utopian."

Well, we have seen the S. P. trial  
of "broadness," and like tactics, as  
against the "intolerant," "narrow"  
tactics of the S. L. P. "Broadness,"  
its advocates think, will bring suc-  
cess. They missed it, by more than a  
mile. The S. P. is not a fraction of  
an inch nearer the coveted public of-  
fices. The S. L. P., on the other hand,  
knows that through its agency sound  
Socialist education is more widespread  
than before, and that means an ad-  
vance.

Amid all the reeking miasmas of  
capitalism, duplicity, chicanery, lying  
and cowardice, it takes men with  
moral courage to stand forth and ad-  
vocate the "narrow" and "intolerant"  
S. L. P. It takes men of courage to  
stand out against the labor lieutenants  
of capitalism, against victimization in  
the shop, and possible loss of sick and  
coffin benefits.

There are other men, clear headed  
enough to recognize that the principles  
and tactics of the S. L. P. are unas-  
ailable, but they are men who lack  
the backbone necessary to stand up  
for the S. L. P. They must justify  
their weakness in some way. They do  
it by voicing the cry of the capitalist  
agencies against the S. L. P.

"Caesar would not be a wolf, if Ro-  
mans were not sheep." The S. L. P.  
is not a sheepfold.



## UNCLE SAM AND

## BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—If I were  
you I would give up my activity in the  
Labor and Socialist Movement.

UNCLE SAM—Why so?

B. J.—You see it takes so long to  
change human nature—

U. S.—How was that again?

B. J.—It is the toughest job, this job  
of changing human nature.

U. S.—And you imagine that is the  
job I have undertaken?

B. J.—Why, of course. Can you make  
a Socialist out of a man without first  
changing his nature?

U. S. takes out a field glass and looks  
Brother Jonathan over from head to  
foot; walks around him, takes an ob-  
servation of his rear, his starboard and  
port sides; lands back in front of him,  
and remains contemplatively as if en-  
gaged in some deep astronomic calcu-  
lation.

B. J.—What are you up to now?

U. S.—I had taken you for my old  
friend Jonathan. But after what you  
said about Socialists being engaged in  
changing human nature, I concluded I  
must have been in error about whom I  
had before me, and that you must be  
some curiosity dropped from some wild  
wandering planet.

B. J.—Curiosity? "Dropped"? "Wan-  
dering"?

U. S.—Tell me. Did our Revolutionary  
Fathers go about "changing human na-  
ture" when they sought to cut loose  
from George III?

B. J.—I don't know that they did.

U. S.—Have you any recollection of  
what they did do?

B. J.—They tried to show up George.

U. S.—They went about, didn't they,  
showing that George was fleeing them



## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

DISCUSSED FROM STANDPOINT OF BENEFIT TO WORKING CLASS.

By Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.

It is a surprise to many who call themselves radical that Socialist women, particularly S. L. P. women, take so little interest in woman suffrage—or as in most cases absolutely no interest. The world has become so used to looking upon the "Woman Question" as a "Suffrage Question," that any public activity of women is almost immediately construed as activity with the aim and end of securing woman suffrage.

However, it cannot be too plainly stated and too well understood, that Socialist women have no interest in the suffrage movement and expect absolutely no benefit for the working class from woman's political enfranchisement. I go further than that, and as a woman will give my view upon this subject to all comrades, men and women.

It is a positive mistake for the revolutionary movement to aid and abet this reform with word or action. It is a reform. Reforms are baits. Woman suffrage cannot accomplish for working women what it promises to accomplish for all women, namely, emancipation. Hence it is for working women a chimera and delusion. It, moreover, clouds the real issue, the economic issue, that confronts working women of to-day.

Socialists in general take the stand that woman suffrage is in line with progress because it guarantees to woman "political liberty" that is bound to be a future Socialist State. But that is not Socialist reasoning.

Socialism teaches that political society is a part and parcel of class society; that the two are one and always have been in the history of the world. With the establishment of Socialism disappears the political state. The economic state supervenes it. Political suffrage is bound to disappear under Socialism. Economic suffrage alone will be known. It will be a government, not of men, but of things, and as women will be co-owners, they as a matter of course will be co-governors. With the establishment of Socialism woman's rights in society will practically take care of themselves, as women as well as men will be economically free.

But let us look upon the matter from a present day point of view. Who are the women who are particularly clamorous for Woman Suffrage? It is the women of the middle and professional classes. Those who are men's competitors on the commercial and professional fields, and who naturally would be his competitors upon the political field. The movement is essentially one to open all branches of competition to women.

The Suffragettes point out as their basic argument that man has "made a complete failure of governing" and to illustrate, they point out, truthfully enough, the thousand and one abuses that exist in society. But it is Tommyrot to fully declare that man "has made a failure of governing."

The rulers have not made a failure! Their historic career has been a property career and in course of time this ac-

cumulated private property has developed from the, to our senses, absolutely insignificant possessions of the early patriarch to the vast private fortunes of the modern Rothschilds, Goulds, Vanderbilts and Rockefellers. Who dare cry failure at such results?

As to the oppressed class, have its attempts been failures? Follow the history of that class from the first slave, over whose life or death the master had an absolute right, to the stage of the modern Socialist proletariat of the world, and say if you dare, that its attempts have not been one of crowning glory!

But the Suffragettes point to all abuses that should be reformed by the government, such as the increasing intemperance, child labor, neglected factory laws, etc. It may be true that women are often ruled by sentiment than men, though I think it is a serious wrong to accuse man of being devoid of feeling. But politics and economic laws are not governed by feelings, no matter how sensitive the individual units of a government may be. As long as capitalism lasts liquor will be produced for profit, and no amount of prohibitive laws will stop its abuses. As long as the profit system lasts there will be gold coins to be ground out of the tender bodies of little children, and so long will the capitalist see that they get them.

Parents do not send their babes to work in a factory from choice, but from necessity. They need the little ones' aid in helping to make a living. As long as that system lasts the capitalists will know how to use a thousand gentle persuasions to get hold of the little ones in spite of laws. And they will know in the first place how to prevent the working class voters, men and women, from casting their ballot for any reform that would interfere with the profit grinding workings of capitalism.

The same will hold good as to factory laws. If voters should start a campaign for the reform of factory laws a threatened shut-down all over the country would soon make the working class voters women as well as men, come to time for capitalist interests. The capitalists own the means of life and the workers must keep alive in the first place.

Material interest, not sentiment, after all, governs the world. Sentiment is a good thing only when well ballasted by economic science.

The agitation for the extension of the suffrage, whether male or female, is in line with progress in a country where the upper class are the voters. In such a country it is necessary by all means to extend it downward along all avenues. In this country, however, the working class voters are already the vast majority. It is class-consciousness and economic organization that we must teach the whole working class. Whether they be voters or not makes no difference. The lines are clearly marked out for the battle to establish the Socialist Industrial Republic.

Socialist women and sympathizers of the movement cannot be too carefully cautioned not to become lost in the din and confusion at present created by the women suffragists.

## THE CASE OF CHRISTIAN RUDOWITZ

UNITED STATES AS AN ARM TO PROSECUTE RUSSIAN POLITICAL OFFENDERS—REASONS FOR ABROGATING PRESENT RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

By Prof. Isaac A. Hourwich, Counsel for the Defence.

On or about November 7th, 1908, a Lettish peasant, Christian Rudowitz, who had recently arrived from Russia and was peaceably living and working at a car shop in the city of Chicago, was arrested upon the demand of the Russian government on charges of murder, arson and burglary.

The warrant for his arrest was issued by the United States commissioner Mark A. Foote, upon the petition of the Russian Consul at Chicago without notice to the State Department at Washington. Although the extradition treaty with Russia provides that every application for the surrender of a fugitive should first be made to the State Department and that only upon a certificate from the latter should the warrant be issued by a United States judge or commissioner, yet the United States Supreme Court has held that this provision of the treaty may be dispensed with, inasmuch as it is not contained in Section 5270, and following of the Revised Statutes of the United States regulating the procedure in extradition cases. Had the application first been made to the State Department, the latter, having become familiar with Russian methods from the Pauran case, might have carefully scrutinized the evidence in the Rudowitz case before granting the certificate. It was apparently more expedient for the purposes of the Russian government to make the application for the arrest of Rudowitz directly to a United States commissioner unfamiliar with Russian conditions and methods.

Upon the production of the prisoner before the commissioner, papers in the Russian language purporting to be an order of arrest by an officer described as "examining magistrate," and depositions taken before the same officer were offered in evidence by counsel for the Russian government. The papers were accompanied by a certificate from the American ambassador to the effect that they were true copies of official documents admissible for such purposes in the tribunals of Russia. An English translation was attached to the papers which was certified by a Russian official to be "conformable to the original." The translation, however, was not mentioned in the certificate of the American Ambassador, nor was there any evidence to qualify the Russian official, who certified the accuracy of the Russian translation, as an expert in English. Counsel for the defence upon examining the translation objected to its introduction on the ground that there was nothing to show that it was a true translation, and on the further ground that in some essential parts the translation was deliberately false. The commissioner, however, overruled the objection and admitted the translation on the ground that he could not go behind the certificate of the ambassador. In vain did counsel for the defence read the certificate of the ambassador, in order to show that, whatever its value, there was no mention therein of the translation; in vain did counsel refer to the precedent in the Pauran case, where upon a similar objection, the Russian government was directed to introduce another translation and have the translator appear in court to be cross-examined. The translation was admitted.

At a later stage of the case counsel for the defence offered testimony to show the inaccuracy of the English translation, but this evidence was likewise ruled out by the commissioner on the ground that the certificate of the American ambassador is conclusive and cannot be controverted. Thus a translation certified by no one and not even formally authenticated by the American ambassador was admitted in evidence, no opportunity being given to the defence to prove the falsity of the translation.

It appeared from the translation itself that none of the witnesses had testified under oath; that their depositions were translated by some unknown interpreter whose name was not given and who was not sworn either. The substance of the depositions was that a band of fourteen men attacked a farm house, killed one Wilhelm Kinsz and her parents, set their house on fire and that one of the band took thirty roubles from the victims. At the same time, however, the witnesses for the prosecution testified that one of the band before shooting Wilhelm Kinsz told her that she was to be shot for being a spy; her husband testified that a few hours before the murder he was warned by one of the neighbors, not a member of this band, that his wife was running the risk of being killed for spying. On

his first examination he failed to identify anybody; on his second examination, seventeen months later, he named Rudowitz as one of the murderers, stating that when first examined he was afraid to testify against Rudowitz because revolutionists were around in large numbers and would take revenge on him if he testified in this matter. This plainly connected the murder with the revolutionists, who were around the place in large numbers.

There were contradictions between the depositions of various witnesses for the Russian government. Thus one witness said that he recognized Rudowitz a few miles away from the place where the murder was committed; that it was a bright night and the moon was shining; another witness said that he could not identify anyone because the night was dark. The Russian government had a professor of astronomy on the stand who testified as to the hour at which the moon rose on that night in that particular district; still the professor was unable to say whether the sky was clear or clouded. A meteorologist was called to testify on the condition of the weather. He testified that on the night from the 3rd to the 4th of January, 1908, the sky was clear at Riga and Libau, about 100 miles north and 100 miles south of the place where the murder was committed. His conclusion was that as that place was between the two points mentioned, the sky must have been clear there as well.

It was shown, however, in the depositions of the Russian government that the murder had been committed in the night from the 2nd to the 3rd of January, twenty-four hours before the time when the sky, according to the expert, may have been clear midway between Riga and Libau. Counsel for the defence moved, therefore, to strike out the testimony of the meteorologist, on the ground that it was wholly irrelevant. But the motion was overruled by the commissioner.

Lastly, there was absolutely nothing to identify the prisoner as the Christian Rudowitz described in the depositions. One witness, a barber from Pullman, Ill., testified that he knew the prisoner as a neighbor, that his name was Christian Rudowitz, that he was a Lett, and that he had arrived about a year ago from Kurland. There was absolutely no evidence, however, to show the identity of this Christian Rudowitz implicated in the attack upon Wilhelm Kinsz and others.

Upon the close of the Russian government's case counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the application and to discharge Rudowitz from custody on the following grounds:

That there was no competent evidence before the court, the translation not being certified;

That none of the witnesses, nor the interpreter, were sworn;

That the prisoner was not identified as the man claimed by the Russian government;

That the offences if committed were, upon the government's own showing, of a political nature and therefore not extraditable.

The motion was denied. Counsel then proceeded with evidence for the defence. It was shown by official correspondence of the United States government published by the State Department, as well as by official declarations of the Russian government that at the time when Wilhelm Kinsz and her parents were killed, the Russian Empire, and particularly the province of Kurland, were in a state of revolution.

Christian Rudowitz testified that he was a member of a local revolutionary committee; that he took part in a meeting of that committee when it was reported that Wilhelm Kinsz and her parents had acted as spies for the Russian government and caused the arrest and summary execution of a number of revolutionists and the destruction of their houses by the troops; that it was decided at that meeting to put the spies to death; that the matter was submitted for confirmation to the superior revolutionary council of the district; that the sentence was executed, but that he was present at the meeting of the committee at which it was reported that the sentence had been executed. Another witness, Martin Juror, testified that he was a member of the central revolutionary committee of the district in question, and that he took part in the meeting at which sentence against Wilhelm Kinsz and her parents was unanimously confirmed. In this way the crimes with which Christian Rudowitz is charged by the Russian government were shown to be of a political nature. Notwithstanding the fact that the political character of the offenses charged against Rudowitz was clearly

established by the evidence of the defence, which was not contradicted by the Russian government, but on the contrary was corroborated by its own witnesses, the commissioner decided to hold Christian Rudowitz for extradition.

A portentous precedent grew out of the examination of Martin Juror. Upon cross examination he was asked to name other members of the revolutionary committee who besides him voted for the execution of Wilhelm Kinsz and the Leschinskys. He refused to answer this question on the ground that the members of that committee are still in Russia and he would not betray his comrades into the hands of the Russian government. Counsel for the defence objected to these questions on the ground that they were wholly immaterial; those men were not before the court, the witness had given all the evidence relating to Rudowitz and himself, and it was not a part of the duties of an American court to act as a detective agency for the Russian government. The objection was overruled; and the witness was directed to answer the question. Upon his refusal to do so, counsel for the demanding government moved to strike out his testimony, the motion, however, was denied by the commissioner. The witness was brought before Judge Betha in contempt proceedings and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for contempt of court.

If this decision is good law, it means that in the future it will be morally impossible for a Russian political refugee to offer any testimony proving the political character of his offense, inasmuch as every witness can be asked to name his associates in the revolutionary organization at home, and thus be confronted with the alternative of becoming a traitor to his comrades or going to jail for contempt of court. The exemption contained in the treaty, in favor of political refugees will become a dead letter.

The plain lesson of this case is that our American rules of evidence are not adapted to conditions such as exist in Russia. This fact makes it impossible for our government to live up to the extradition treaty with Russia without sacrificing the right of political asylum.

### TRAMP BALLAD.

(A confession.)

We huddled in the Mission,  
For it was cold outside,  
An' listened to the Preacher  
Tell of the Crucified;  
Without, a sleety drizzle  
Cut deep each ragged form,  
An' so we stood the talkin'  
For shelter from the storm.  
They sang of God an' angels  
An' heav'n's eternal joy,  
An' things I stopped believin'  
When I was yet a boy;  
They spoke of good and evil  
An' offered savin' grace—  
An' some showed love for mankind  
A-shinin' in the face,  
But some their graft was workin'  
Th' same as me an' you,  
But most was urgin' on us  
What they believed was true.  
We sang, an' dozed, an' listened,  
But only feared, us men,  
The hour when, service over,  
We'd have to mooch again  
An' walk the icy pavements,  
An' breast the snowstorm gray,  
Till the saloons were opened  
An' there was hints of day;  
So, when they called out "Sinner  
Won't you come?" I came,  
But in my face was pallor,  
An' in my heart was shame—  
An' so I fergive me, Jesus,  
For mockin' of Thy name;  
For I was cold an' hungry—  
They gave me grub an' bed  
After I kneeled there with them  
An' many prayers were said.  
An' so I fergive me, Jesus,  
I didn't mean no harm  
An' outside it was zero,  
An' inside it was warm.  
Yes! I was cold an' hungry.  
An' oh, thou Crucified,  
Thou friend of all the lowly,  
Fergive the lie I lied.  
—Harry Kemp, in American Magazine for January.

### A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

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## "CATTLE"

How the Word Came to Be Applied to the Workers.

Who at some time or other has not heard the common people referred to as "cattle"? The capitalist politician, for instance, speaks of workingmen voters as "voting cattle." The capitalists themselves refer to the workers as "working cattle," and quite generally they speak of us as "hands." These terms indicate ruling class contempt for the workers.

How comes it that the word "cattle," when applied to people, is any more contemptuous than it would be to say "voting fish," or "voting birds"? "Because cattle are thought to be stupid, and people vote stupidly," you may say, and think you have hit it. But have you?

There was a time when wealth was measured in cattle. In those days to have said: "Jones is worth a thousand cattle," was very much the same as saying to-day: "Jones is worth thirty thousand dollars."

In the old French the word for cattle, is chattel, and this form of the word crept into our language. We no longer use the word "cattle" as equivalent to wealth, but we have retained the idea somewhat in the old French form of the word, which we now spell chattel, and by which we understand certain kinds of property.

One will not have to think very hard to realize how the word "cattle" comes to be applied to the working class. Remembering that at one time the word stood for wealth in general, it can readily be seen that it would also be applied to those human beings who were the property of the ruling class of the time; and so it was.

In this country, we were familiar with the institution of chattel-slavery, until Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, January 1, 1863, freed four millions of negroes, who were held as chattels, or property, by the Southern planters.

The chattel-slave was property, in just the same sense that to-day a horse is property, and a planter's wealth was reckoned in slaves, as it is now reckoned in dollars.

Serfdom was a somewhat different form of slavery. The chattel slave was a personal property who could be sold

the same as a horse; the serf was attached to the estate on which he lived; that is to say he was bound to stay there as a peasant laborer, and was transferred with the land when it changed hands.

Neither chattel-slavery nor serfdom exist in this country now, but nevertheless despite appearances slavery does exist—wage slavery.

The word "wage" conceals much, it means pledge. The capitalist will tell you that it means payment for service rendered; but the Socialist will show that it means just the same sort of payment as the slave got: food, covering and shelter, with this difference, the slave received his "wage," work or no work, while "no work" to the wage slave spells starvation.

Whatever wealth the chattel-slave produced, over and above his keep, belonged to his owner. It is just the same way to-day, whatever the worker produces over and above his wage, or keep, belongs to not his owner, it is true, but what comes to the same thing in the end, to the capitalist, the owner of the means of life. Whoever owns the means of life, virtually owns those who must depend upon those means, for a chance to live.

Thus it will be seen, that until the workers take themselves out of the category merchandise, they are, shall we say—deserving of the contempt of the capitalist, who regards them as "hands," "cattle," in a word, as his property.

J. H.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## ON TO 25,000 SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice that the capitalist press is shouting about the opening of the factories and the return of prosperity. But in my travels I have not seen any of this prosperity.

When we read in a paper in one city about the works opening in another city, we find out on reaching that city that the works have not opened. It is the same story no matter where a workingman goes. The army of unemployed is always staring him in the face.

This is the case North, East, South and West.

And I want to say to the readers of The People and to the members of the Party that they should get to work and circulate the literature and get subscriptions for the party press. The S. L. P. is the only organization on the political field that has the correct tactics and the correct principles. Altogether, and run up a subscription list of 25,000 for the Weekly People in 1909.

Louisville, Ky., January 7.

A. Gillhaus.

## GOOD SUGGESTION FOR GILLHAUS TOUR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—August Gillhaus, National Organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, was here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, January 6, 7 and 8, and addressed mass meetings at Pfeister's, Koeller's, and Germania halls. The addresses were clear, logical, convincing, and were well received.

Gillhaus also spoke at the noon hour on Wednesday at the coffin factory, at Eleventh and Magazine streets, and Thursday at noon, Fourteenth and Main streets, to the moulder and machinists at the National Machine Foundry. Here also as well as at the coffin works, Gillhaus had a fair-sized audience and good attention. The collections at the three meetings were \$2.85, \$1.75 and \$1.75 respectively.

To the members on the organizer's route I would suggest that wherever possible noon-hour meetings be arranged for in the shops. Here we can reach the men we are after without the expense and loss of time of distributing dodgers. The persistent and regular handing of leaflets to our shopmates, the men we rub elbows with, will have a good effect. Since it is clear now to every revolutionary Socialist that the S. L. P. is the one and the only bona-fide Socialist organization, we must continue with unfailing zeal to push our propaganda.

The Socialist who gets new subscribers for the Daily and Weekly People is greater than he that taketh a city. The Section here has decided to hold educational meetings every fourth Sunday afternoon of the month at Germania Hall. The subject for Sunday afternoon, January 24, is: "The Promised Taft Wave of Prosperity, and Why It Failed to Materialize." Let every reader of The People help us get friends to attend the meeting.

Optimist.  
Louisville, Ky., January 12.

## AT THE SAVOY THEATER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I attended the meeting at the Savoy Theater, Sunday, January 3, at which the Socialists were to be given a chance to teach Cleveland Moffet the playwright what the "creed of Socialism" was. I must say I am still in doubt as to which misrepresented Socialism most, those who spoke against it or those spoke for it.

The opposition had imported Martha Moore-Avery and David Goldstein from Boston. Mrs. Avery's talk was as cool a string of slanders as could be imagined. "No woman ever sold herself for bread," "Divorce is the direct outcome of Socialism's doctrine," are two of the jewels she let fall. Goldstein's talk was mainly devoted to what a bad man Debs was organizing A. R. U.'s and I. W. W.'s against the "bulwark of capitalism."

The only attempt at sane argument made by the opponents of Socialism was by Prof. John E. Clark of Columbia. It went something like this: "To-day there is employed in industry about \$1,000 capital to each workman. The return on capital is at the outside 10 per cent. If under Socialism the worker were allowed to absorb the whole of the return upon capital, that would be only \$100 per man, which would not be enough to

benefit him any." Prof. Clarke ignored the fact that Socialism would be accompanied by a gigantic increase in production.

This was about the general run of the opposition's arguments. But even at that, any one going to the meeting unposted on the subject would have come away convinced against Socialism, so flabby and inconsequential were the speeches in its favor.

Wanhope opened the debate by declaring that if you "give every man a job, there would be no more Socialists"; and that "it wasn't capitalism that cut down wages, but the workingman competing with himself." This set the keynote of the "Socialism" presented, and no one seemed to dare to rise above it but Kirkpatrick, who scored some good points. The pure-and-simple political conception of the movement was in perpetual evidence. "Vote yourselves into power" was repeated again and again.

One speaker on the opposition, a keen looking professor named Hartgrove, scored one excellent point on the S. P.—about the only one the opposition made all night. "There has been a lot of talk," he said, "of international brotherhood. But would you include the Chinese, for instance?" From the more radical in the audience cries of "Yes! Yes!" went up, so that even the anti-immigrationists were drawn into the storm of applause which followed. "You would?" retorted Hartgrove, "then I will leave you Socialists of New York to settle your differences with the Socialists of San Francisco!"

All through the evening the defense of Socialism was so weak that I, for one, fairly writhed in my seat that the voice of straight revolution as presented by the S. L. P. had not a chance to be heard. There were several S. L. P. men in the audience, which was mainly S. P., with a large element of radical bourgeois in the orchestra and boxes.

One Who Was There.  
New York, January 6.

## RESPECTFULLY DECLINES WAYLAND'S PROPOSITION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below is an exact copy of a letter I sent to the "Appeal to Reason." You have my permission to publish it.

D. B. Moore.  
Granite, Okla., January 7.  
(Enclosure.)

Granite, Okla.,  
Jan. 6, 1909.

J. A. Wayland,  
Girard, Kans.

I am in receipt of the seven sub-cards for which you request me to remit \$1.75 in payment, and to sell the cards at once and thus increase the circulation of Appeal. You want my support in this fight to make this country a safe refuge for all men and women fighting for liberty and the emancipation of myself and family. I am at a loss to know why you have kept silent so long. Until quite recently you have withheld "printers' ink" in protesting against the cases of our Mexican and Russian comrades who are in jail and demanded by the despotic rulers of those countries on trumped up charges. Why is it that you've just awakened to the enormity of the crime which is being perpetrated upon these political refugees? You said nothing before and during the late national campaign to save our Mexican and Russian comrades.

How do you justify your long silence relative to M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith who are incarcerated in the Nevada penitentiary? These men, in danger of their very lives, defended the cause of the working class; they at the behest of the Citizens' Alliance, are serving a twenty-five and twelve year sentence respectively.

The Appeal is an organ that disseminates "pure and simple political Socialism"; a paper that denies the absolute necessity of the economic organization of the proletariat in order to bring about the Socialist Republic; a paper that confines its agitation on purely political ground, and which believes that votes are the sufficient means in the achievement of the Social Revolution. A party of Socialism that denies the necessity of organization on the industrial field can no longer have my support. I have been a regular reader of the Appeal since the fall of 1900, and in the fall of 1903 I enlisted in the Appeal Army and have rendered valiant service in its cause, having procured several hundred subscribers to the Appeal, and distributing numerous books, leaflets and papers published by the "Appeal Plan."

I have been an S. P. man for over eleven years, and have worked diligently

in the circulating of its literature and have been an active worker in the Socialist party Local at Granite. But I am no more busy for the S. P. Henceforth the S. L. P. shall get my support, for I consider it a party which expresses the politics of the working class. It seeks without any frills or furbelows for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system.

The general impression is that the S. P. is supposed to be neutral on the economic question, but the party adopted a trade union resolution at the 1904 National Convention. Of course the resolution above is merely a recommendation and therefore without force. The S. P. has always advised its members to "Join the Union of your craft, and vote the ticket of your class." This is a slap in the face to Industrial Unionism. The A. F. of L. favors and promotes capitalism, and for a party of Socialism to favor craft and industrial organizations is more than I am able to understand.

The S. P. claims to be friendly toward all labor organizations in their struggles against Capitalism. The S. P. thinks that the Union is a transitory affair, and that it will pass away with the development of Capitalism. To accomplish Socialism there will be something more required than the ballot. The working class must be organized along the lines of what the Socialist Republic shall be. Organized upon purely craft lines, the workers will never be prepared to take and hold possession of industry. Political success without economic backing is impossible. So you can see that I am an Industrial Unionist, and therefore oppose your friendly attitude to the A. F. of L.

Now you want me to remit \$1.75 by return-mail for sub cards. I am sorry to disappoint you but I would not be honest to my best convictions were I to do so. I am taking the Daily and Weekly People, both of which have been fighting the battles in behalf of our Mexican and Russian refugees, while the Appeal was whooping it up for Debs and the S. P.

Procrastination on your part in not giving publicity to these political prisoners, has been a force for my quitting the S. P.

Yours for Class-Conscious, Revolutionary Socialism.

D. B. Moore.

## STRAY LIGHT ON A SUBJECT SUFFICIENTLY LIGHTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have noticed a number of articles in The People the last few weeks regarding the conduct of the last I. W. W. convention, and dubbing the dominant trio in that organization "the St. John-Axelsson-Trautmann bunch" has caused me to recollect a little incident which may be the source of a bit of light. Last spring or the latter part of last winter Miss Emma Goldman "held forth" in Minneapolis, Minn., in a number of lectures. I attended two of them. And who do you think was the chairman of her meetings, her enthusiastic platform companion? None other than Axelsson of the St. John-Axelsson-Trautmann bunch.

Judging from his smiles, and the enthusiasm which lighted his face when he introduced the great evangelist of anarchy, he must be quite overcome with the value of the philosophy to the worker. And perhaps this enthusiasm affected him during the days of the last I. W. W. convention.

G. J. Sherwood.  
Sparks, Nev., January 7.

## AS TO KEIR HARDIE BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—James Keir Hardie, M. P. of England, who allows himself to be advertised and introduced as "Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons," notwithstanding his having been deposed of that post which is now held by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., at the Carnegie Hall, New York City, on January 12, gave utterance to a certain number of statements which he must know were not in the region of truth.

Speaking of the rising of the Labor Party and the alliance between the "Socialists" and Labor Unions, he stated that "the Labor M. P.'s were elected independent of and in many cases in opposition to the older parties—Liberal and Tory." He further maintained that they were "there in Parliament to be in opposition to every government until they can form a government of their own." I say emphatically that Hardie knows such is not the case, and he has deliberately misrepresented the truth. Let me just give proof.

(1) Hardie himself did not oppose D. A. Thomas who is the senior member for Merthyr Tydvil. If Hardie was in opposition to him, why weren't there two Labor candidates for the double seat? The reason why Hardie ran alone was because he knew, if he was not out for votes, and a straight ticket was taken, Hardie would not have been elected. The

majority of the votes for Hardie were split between him and the Liberal candidate. Yet Hardie says he acted independently and in opposition to the Liberal and Tory parties.

(2) Then again at Leicester, James Ramsay MacDonald, the secretary of the Labor Party, ran with Henry Broadhurst, the Liberal candidate; they both appeared on the same platform and asked their supporters to vote for both—the Liberal and the "Socialist."—Here again was "independence." Since then MacDonald has refused to agree to there being two Labor candidates for that district. He recommended the "Socialists" of Leicester to stand and nominate only one candidate. Why? Because J. R. MacDonald knows that if he dare to oppose the Liberal he would lose his seat. That is why MacDonald every week writing in the "Leicester Pioneer" praises the government. Only recently he complained that the "Capitalist press were not giving his complimentary speeches to the Liberal government the prominence they deserved." This from the secretary of the Labor Party. Is this independence? Is this opposition? Is this independence? J. Ramsay MacDonald has advocated in the Socialist Review an alliance with the Liberal party. Is this independence?

(3) At Halifax, James Parker, a "Socialist" M. P., the night before the general election said that the workers had two votes. He advised them to give one to the Liberal and the other to himself. Is this "independence" and "opposition"?

(4) At Newcastle, in 1906, W. Hudson was banqueting and spoke in a Liberal club there, and advised the dual support of the Liberal and Labor man. Further, when the Liberal member for New Castle died a few weeks ago, the Labor Party refused to put up a candidate BECAUSE IF THEY DID, THEY WOULD LOSE THE LIBERAL SUPPORT AND THEREBY LOSE A SEAT AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. Keir Hardie himself admitted that at New Castle the Labor Party should have had a candidate. Is this "independence" and "opposition"?

(5) G. J. Wardle, Labor M. P. for Stockport, ran on a dual ticket with Sir James Duxworth. In this case the Liberals admitted they could not have had a better Liberal candidate than Wardle. Is this independence?

(6) In North East Manchester and South West Manchester the Liberal party came to an arrangement with the Labor Party not to oppose the Labor nominee if the Clarion Scouts and I. L. P. did not run a candidate against T. G. Horridge, the Liberal candidate in East Manchester. This is again "independence."

(7) Will Thorpe, Labor M. P. for South West Ham, went to Tottenham and supported the Liberal M. P. Percy Alden. Is this "independence"?

(8) T. F. Richards, Labor M. P. for East Wolverhampton, supported Alderman Thorpe, Liberal M. P. for West Wolverhampton.—More independence!

(9) At Dundee, within a few months ago the Labor Party officials refused to oppose Winston Churchill because one of their pals, Alex. Wilkie M. P. would otherwise lose his seat at the next election. In this case, Geo. H. Stuart, the Labor candidate, was supported and ran for the local Labor Party and was actually opposed by the Executive Committee of the National Labor Party. More independence.

Other instances can be named showing the "INDEPENDENCE" and "opposition," as Hardie calls it of the Labor Party.

Further, has the Labor Party been independent on the Licensing Bill of the Liberal government? No! Messrs. Snowden, Barnes, McDonald, Shackleton, Henderson, Duncan and Wardle, HAVE CONTINUOUSLY been on the same platform advocating and supporting the Liberal government. Is this independence? Was it independence when the chairman and leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and James Ramsay MacDonald appeared on the same platform as the Liberal Lord Weardale under the auspices of the Barnard Castle Liberal and Radical Association, and spoke of and eulogized the Liberal party?

Was it independence when Philip Snowden, Labor M. P., supported the assassin Prime Minister, when he glorified and justified the massacre of three members of the working class during the Strike at Belfast? Did the Labor Party show opposition to the Liberal party after this shooting in cold blood and murder of these three unfortunate people. NO PROTEST WAS MADE BY THE LABOR MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Finally did not all the Labor Party candidates support the Liberal party in the fraudulent Free Trade issue at the last general election, and so obtain the Liberal support? With a few exceptions the Labor members in the House of Commons are there not on Labor but on Liberal votes. I have in my possession a letter from Philip Snowden M. P., who, in reply to one sent to him, admits "That where the Labor member stood with a Liberal, they were not elected by Labor votes but

by Anti-Labor votes."

That sums up the whole of the position. The votes given to the Labor men were neither Socialist nor Labor, but were given in order to oust the Tory. Can Keir Hardie deny this? He cannot and is convicted of having come here and given expression to a number of statements which have not the semblance of truth.  
Moses Baritz.  
New York, January 13.

## SUPPORTING THE BAZAAR AND FAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below is a letter received yesterday by the undersigned. The letter shows the excellent support that some of our friends are rendering the Daily People fair and bazaar. There must be others working all on the quiet on the same lines and we expect to hear from them.

L. Abelson.  
New York, January 13.  
(Enclosure.)

New York, January 12, 1909.  
Lazarus Abelson, Organizer Section New York; S. L. P.

Dear Comrade:—I noticed in The People a few days ago your acknowledgement of presents for the bazaar and fair, to be held in connection with the Grand Central Concert on Sunday, February 21st. I am glad to note that others were a little quicker than we are, but that does not mean that we are forgetting the coming affair at Grand Central Palace. We are busily engaged at home making fancy pillows, etc. An artist friend of ours is painting some beautiful top pieces for pillows. As soon as he is through with his part of the work, we will complete them and send them down to you at once.

A very talented young lady friend of ours has also promised me to make some fancy work for the fair. Miss D. F.—has promised to sell 25 tickets. Please mail them to her address—at your earliest convenience.

We would further say, that the selection of the date, Sunday, February 21st (Washington's Birthday eve) was a very good one, because those who will attend can enjoy the full afternoon and evening entertainment without having to rush to work the next day.

Trusting that our comrades, sympathizers and friends are taking the interest that our coming affair merits, I am  
Yours fraternally,  
Mrs. T. A. Orange.

## RAILROAD RETRENCHING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It would be well for The People readers to understand conditions in the transportation industry on the N. Y. N. H. & H. system, for the entire system must be affected when this eastern end receives notice of a reduction of the operating forces similar to what went into effect last October. The effect is worse at this time on account of the stiff unemployment of many of the brakemen, conductors, firemen and engineers in the yard service heretofore. Seven switching crews pulled off means less train service, and in the passenger electric, less cars in a train.

It is said that on this system there are 100,000 idle freight cars. It is also reported that the shop men are going on four days a week, eight hours a day. In the train service, both road and yard when the hours have been changed or jobs thrown out, the older wage slaves bid the younger out of their jobs.

Word has come from headquarters that one cause of this crisis is that the tonnage haul of tramp switches and trains has not been enough. One of the workers this morning said these crews rush too much to get the work done. A conductor of thirty-five years' service says that there never was a time in his career that the railroad corporation got so much work done as now. This means train mileage was one of the cream runs on the road; now it is a poor one, so poor that the whole crew want to get off of it even if they do get in three or four hours overtime on the new hours.

Some of the Weekly People readers on this road are wise to capitalism. Others hope for a change from the present way of organizing, but they all want insurance protection in case of injury or death by accidents, while at work, and so cling to their brotherhoods.

The clear thoughts of scientific Socialism must be presented to these men and they will come out of their apathy.

Railroader.  
Providence, R. I., January 6.

## NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.  
New York Labor News Co.,  
25 City Hall Place,  
New York.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. S., BOSTON, MASS.—As a rule during the fight of the Colonies with the British Crown, the Church took the side of the Colonies. The exception was the Episcopal Church. As a rule that Church prayed for George III. and intrigued against George Washington.

W. E. G., SPOKANE, WASH.—Facts are tyrannical things. They allow no chance for squirming.

T. J., NEW YORK.—There are bound to be minor discrepancies in Presidential election returns. This comes from the circumstance that the vote is on electors, not on the President. In most cases the electors on the same ticket in a State do not poll the same vote. In computing the vote some take the highest; others the lowest; others, still, strike an average. The difference is ever trifling. This office took throughout the highest vote cast for any elector.

E. T. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The circumstance that the Socialist party man who moves that the Socialist Labor Party be excluded from representation on the International Bureau is in a State where the S. P. vote went down heavily, is curious and interesting merely as a psychologic manifestation. And that's all that is interesting in the move.

F. R. C., NEW YORK.—Profit-sharing concerns have generally a stipulation under which part of the employees' earnings are retained. The "depositing," either directly with the firm, or in an alleged "profit-sharing" bank, is compulsory in such cases. Expecting their problematical "share," the employees pinch themselves. Whereas, if free to use what earnings they get, there would be little if nothing to deposit in the regular savings banks.

Congratulations on your careful reading, and retentive memory.

A. L. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—It has been well said that if a looking glass shows a man's face to be dirty he is a fool if he breaks the glass. He should wash his face. Only ridiculous spinsters are said to blame the glass for what it reveals. The angry folks inquired after are like the foolish men or ridiculous spinsters above referred to.

E. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—1. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is in existence about 30 years.

2. The S. P. vote in this city was 15,000. Even if every one of those votes was cast by a German, the miserable showing would be an indictment against the "Volkszeitung." Seeing that not one half that number of votes came from Germans, the indictment is all the stronger. That paper is Socialist for German only. It has no influence with the German population.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—"Political functions" are functions of RULE. "Economic functions" are functions of ADMINISTRATION. At present, under the capitalist system, the "economic functions" dovetail with the "political." The reason is obvious: The "political functions" in existence indicate the existence of classes; that, in turn, indicates the necessity of ruling one of these, keeping it under. Hence the "economic functions," to-day exercised by the capitalist class, partake of the "political" in that "keeping the wage worker under" is part of what happens in the shop.

Next question next week.

F. E. P., DENVER, COLO.—Recast the article. The mold in which it is cast is mistaken. Not one out of even ten of these folks who spout against political action and coquet with physical force is dangerous. They know pure and simple bombism is impossible. S. L. P. literature has made the point clear beyond dispute. What's the matter with these people is that they are tired out, and want easy jobs; don't want to say so; and take up physical force merely as a figleaf to hide their nakedness.

F. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Now to your second question—

In 1898, before the split, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate in the 16th Assembly District in this city polled 2,207 votes—near election. The vote began to go down in 1899, the year of the split, when Mr. Hillquit set himself up, or was set up by the then Kangaroo element. Since then the S. L. P. and the S. P. have had opposing candidates in the District. Last year the poll of the two parties combined was 871 votes—S. P. 806; S. L. P. 65—considerably less than one half the vote of the S. L. P. in 1898.

Next question next week.

H. N., VALPARAISO, IND.—Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" (can be obtained at the Labor News) is good reading on the subject of the development of property. Bebel's "Woman" also covers the ground extensively. The foot notes suggest further authorities to be hunted up.

T. F. B., MUNCIE, IND.—Make no mistake about Taft. The bigger the olive branch he may hold out to Labor, all the stouter will be the blackthorn therein concealed.

R. H. P., PATERSON, N. J.—1. The organs of the S. L. P. are all owned by the Party.

2. Address Charles H. Chase, General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W., 229 East 39th street, New York; for information.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Such correspondence can be allowed publication only if signed. No "nom de plume" will do. Send consent for your signature to be attached. Letter will be withheld until then.

O. F., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—First of all, the sentence "Can't find the Anarchist" appeared in quotation marks in the headline—a sufficient indication of The People's mistrust that the attempt to fasten the deed of the attempted assassination of the Queen of Spain upon an Anarchist was a fake. The People has repeatedly exposed the ruse of wrongly throwing blame upon Anarchists.

In the second place we do NOT "know very well" that "in spite of what people say to the contrary, in the last analysis, all class-conscious revolutionary Socialists are Anarchists." What we do know very well is exactly the opposite. Read recent article "A Word for the Anarchist," Daily People, December 11, 1908; Weekly People, December 19, 1908.

H. R., DETROIT, MICH.; R. E. LA MONTE, NEW CANAAN, CONN.; W. R. P., MISHAWAKA, IND.; E. J. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Matter received.

## Two Pages From Roman History

1. Fleets Leaders and Labor Leaders.
2. The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,  
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 98-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is net returnable, your newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.



## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
23 City Hall Place.  
CANADIAN S. L. P.  
National Secretary, Philip Courtney,  
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
23 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.  
Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are  
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

In accordance with Section I. of  
Article XI. of the National Constitution, I  
hereby submit the following resolution  
which has received the required number  
of seconds:

"Resolved, That Section 14 of Article  
II. of the Party Constitution be amended  
by striking out the words, 'A member  
dropped from the roll for non-payment  
of dues shall not be admitted to membership  
except upon payment of six months  
tuition.'"

Amendments to the above resolution  
are in order until February 10, 1909.

Paul Augustine,  
National Secretary.  
New York, January 5, 1909.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C.  
Sub-Committee was held at National  
Headquarters, on Wednesday evening,  
January 13, with the following mem-  
bers present: Malmberg, Schwartz,  
Deutsch, Lafferty, Rosenberg, Goller-  
stepper, Hall and Schrafft. Absent:  
Kuhn, Lechner, Hammer, Ball, Ostley,  
Butterworth and Hanlon. Hall elected  
chairman of the session. Rosenberg  
was elected recording secretary for the  
ensuing term. Ball was elected treasurer  
for the term, and a Press Com-  
mittee of three members, Kuhn, Hall  
and Deutsch was elected also for the  
term.

The minutes of the Sub-Committee  
session of December 30th last were  
read and adopted as read.

Financial report of the National Sec-  
retary from January 1 to January 5:  
Receipts, \$52.45; expenditures, \$28.49.

Malmberg, who was delegated to re-  
present the S. L. P. at the Fifth An-  
nual Convention of the Scandinavian  
Socialist Labor Federation, held in  
Boston, Mass., the fore part of this  
month, reported on the following: That  
the Federation had taken the identical  
position as the Party regarding the  
principle of Industrial Unionism. Had  
decided not to affiliate with the Party  
at this time, though perfectly in ac-  
cord with its principles and tactics, it  
being considered inadvisable because  
it would hamper the work of both the  
Party and Federation. The secretary  
reported that the Federation mem-  
bership had increased from 160 to 700  
in the last year. Decided to raise \$1,000  
through the issuance of \$10 loan cer-  
tificates, in order to liquidate pressing  
debts, and to raise a fund of \$2,000 to  
improve their official organ "Arbe-  
taren," increasing its size from an eight  
page paper to a twelve page paper.

Have decided to make New York city  
the seat of the incoming Executive  
Board, which is to be selected by the  
New York and Brooklyn branches,  
April 1, 1909. The present secretary,  
Gust Rodkvist's resignation will take  
effect April 1, and the Executive Board  
will have for its duty the selection of  
the secretary and editor, the action to  
be submitted to the membership  
through general vote.

Moved by Deutsch and seconded by  
Schwartz to receive the report of the  
delegate, and that the bill of expenses  
amounting to \$10 be paid. Carried.  
Correspondence:—From Section Bal-  
timore, Md., reporting the meeting of  
Gillhaus and Reinstein—report pub-  
lished in The People—and requesting  
that a short tour be arranged for De  
Leon, taking in Philadelphia, Baltimore  
and Washington, D. C. National Sec-  
retary replied that same may be ar-  
ranged later on, but preparations re-  
garding finances, etc., should be made  
now. From D. B. Moore, Granite,  
Okla., sending money for dues, and re-  
questing other S. L. P. connections,  
and speaker. The National Secretary  
was instructed to place him in touch  
with the present readers of The People  
in that state. From Section Portland,  
Ore., sending semi-annual report show-  
ing increase in membership and activ-  
ity toward supporting the Party Press.

From S. L. P. of the Dominion of Can-  
ada, requesting the names and ad-  
dresses of available organizers, who  
could be used in the Spring, to orga-  
nize the Party in Canada. National  
Secretary replied that there are none  
available to his knowledge, at this  
time, who might be secured in the  
Spring, advised following the Corre-  
spondence Bureau plan of increasing  
the circulation of the Weekly People,  
thereby increasing the membership  
through correspondence; and sending  
literature, which could be revised to  
suit Canadian conditions. The Nation-

al Secretary was also instructed to  
correspond with members of the Party  
who have heretofore acted in the ca-  
pacity of organizers. From George E.  
Donkin, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, re-  
garding arrangements for two lectures  
by De Leon in Toronto, on February 13  
and 14, and giving information of con-  
ditions in Canada. National Secretary  
replied that the above dates were satis-  
factory to De Leon, and also sent an  
electrotype for advertising purposes.

From Gillhaus, Cincinnati, O., and  
Evansville, Ind., regarding organization  
and agitation in Ohio and Kentucky,  
and proposed work in Indiana. From  
A. S. Dowler, Des Moines, Ia., regarding  
organization in that state. From New  
Jersey State Correspondence Bureau,  
giving information on organization  
matters and Party Press.

The National Secretary reported  
having devised a system of bookkeep-  
ing for Sections and Sub-divisions of  
Sections, in accordance with the decision  
of the Convention and General Vote:  
it was moved by Rosenberg and sec-  
onded by Malmberg, to adopt the sys-  
tem submitted by the National Sec-  
retary. Carried.

Moved by Rosenberg and seconded  
by Deutsch, to elect a committee on  
style, to prepare the amended Con-  
stitution of the Party for printing.  
Carried. Hall and Schrafft were se-  
lected to act on committee to meet at  
the call of the National Secretary.

Adjournment 10 p. m.  
Max Rosenberg,  
Recording Secretary.

## NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE

## COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the New York  
State Executive Committee, was held  
at the Daily People building, Friday,  
January 15, 7:30 P. M. with Joseph  
Schauer in the chair. Present,  
Schauer, Kuhn, Moonella and Lynch,  
the latter in place of Olpp, expelled  
from the Party. Absent with excuse,  
Walters; without excuse, Donohue and  
Moskowitz.

Moonella elected Secretary of the  
Committee to fill vacancy caused by  
Olpp's expulsion.

Minutes of the previous meeting  
adopted as read.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau  
rendered report and stated he had com-  
municated with all Sections in regard  
to getting after readers of Party pa-  
pers; sent out circular letter, accom-  
panied by individual sub lists, with  
call for reports thereon; Section Ren-  
selaer had already reported; also wrote  
to sympathizers in different parts of  
the State in the same connection; re-  
ceived data from Gunn regarding dif-  
ferent Sections of the State; received  
from De Lee of Troy, tabulated vote  
of the S. L. P. in the State; sent out  
to all Sections result of vote on N. E.  
C. member for 1909. Kuhn and  
Moonella having tabulated vote cast,  
it was found Reinstein was elected;  
received list of newly-elected officers  
of Section Erie County; notified Lynch  
to attend this meeting of Committee,  
in place of Olpp, as Gellerstepper, next  
man in line, had been appointed to  
N. E. C. Sub-Committee; this now ex-  
hausts reserve list; notified nominees  
for new State Committee of their nom-  
inations and received acceptances from  
a few; received letter from Sweeney  
of Yonkers regarding conditions in  
Westchester County.

Decided to send tabulated vote of  
S. L. P. in the State to all Sections for  
their information.

Decided to request Party papers in  
all languages for mailing lists of read-  
ers in New York State.

In regard to nominations for new  
State Committee decided that as soon  
as enough have signified their willing-  
ness to accept, vote on same be sent  
out.

Correspondence Bureau bill for post-  
age of \$1.19 for December ordered paid.

Decided to communicate with certain  
Party members for short trip through  
State.

Reinstein, National Executive Com-  
mitteeman for New York State, made  
a very exhaustive report on the last  
session, held January 3, to 5, which  
was accepted and unanimously adopted.

Financial report for December: in-  
come, \$93; mileage, \$12; expenses,  
\$71.90. Adjourned.

Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of  
the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylv-  
ania met January 10, at 1309 Lebanon  
street, with Weber as chairman. Pres-  
ent: Gray, Weber, Mueller, Pearce,  
Clark. Absent: Rupp, Clever, Zik-  
mund, Brucker, Drugmand.

Minutes of last meeting approved as  
read.

Communications were received from  
P. Augustine, asking for pledge and  
credentials for N. E. C. member. From  
Chas. Rupp, E. J. Drugmand, J. Laep-  
ple, J. Barndt, and Geo. Dibb, enclosing  
money for due stamps. From T. Weid-  
ling, A. Funke and Robert Richardson,

enclosing vote for seat of committee  
and secretary.

On motion communications were re-  
ceived acted on and filed.

Warrant for \$56 ordered drawn to  
cover expense for December.

Warrant for \$36 drawn to cover  
amount of loan to Section Allegheny  
County.

Rent for January order paid.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barkby.

OPERATING FUND.

Louis Chun, Philadelphia, Pa. .50

Geo. Franklin, Portland, Ore. .50

Joint Sections, San Francisco, Cal. proceeds of ball .14.80

Section Pittsfield, Mass. .5.00

Joseph Rouse, Buffalo, N. Y. .25

Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. .50

John Smith, San Francisco, Cal. .2.00

Paul Sabach, Bridgewater, Mass. .1.50

E. Rouser, Shawmut, Cal. .2.00

M. Rosenberg, New York City .75

Section St. Paul, Minn. .5.00

J. E. Farrell, North Bay, Can. .25

J. J. Murphy, New London, Conn. .1.00

Total .34.05

Previously acknowledged .2,411.22

Grand total .\$2,445.27

IMPORTANT CALL IN CONNECTION  
WITH BAZAAR AND FAIR FOR  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1909.

To Individual Members, Sections and  
Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor  
Party.

Comrades:—

Is it necessary to remind you that  
the Daily People is the greatest weapon  
of our movement, behind which we  
should put every ounce of force in our  
power, that we may forge its message  
in the minds of the working class of  
this country? The Socialist Labor  
Party of Greater New York will cele-  
brate in annual spring festival for  
the benefit of the Daily People, by  
holding a concert and ball at Grand  
Central Palace on SUNDAY, February  
21, 1909, the eve of Washington's Birth-  
day.

The usual Bazaar and Fair will be  
held in conjunction with this affair  
and this is where we call upon you to  
do all you can in making it a big suc-  
cess. Whatever you may be able to  
produce yourself or by calling upon  
your wives, sisters and sweethearts  
who are talented with the needle or  
otherwise gifted in making objects for  
this purpose, the committee will do its  
best to dispose of the presents profit-  
ably for the benefit of the Daily People.

So, all together, comrades, and use  
your efforts in producing something  
yourself or call upon the women folks  
to exercise their talents in that direc-  
tion.

All contributions and presents are to  
be sent to L. Abelson, 23 City Hall  
Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,  
Section New York County, S. L. P.  
A. Orange, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH ENTERTAINMENT AND  
DANCE.

The Pittsburgh German Branch, S. L.  
P., will give an entertainment and  
dance on SATURDAY, January 23, at  
headquarters of Section Allegheny  
County, Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, S. S.  
Music and the humorous part of the  
program will be furnished by Branch  
Braddock. All members, friends, and  
sympathizers of the S. L. P. are cor-  
dially invited.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party  
will be notified by Gillhaus personally in  
advance of his arrival.

Indianapolis, Ind.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Duluth, Minn.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine,  
National Secretary.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Section Columbus, Ohio, has been re-  
organized with the following officers:  
James E. Lloyd, organizer, 99 W. En-  
gler street. Oscar Freen, Secretary  
and Party Press Agent; Emil Baer,  
Financial Secretary Treasurer; John  
Rodgers, Literary Agent; Grievance  
Committee, Baer, Wolfe and Williams.

Readers of The People, former mem-  
bers of the Section and sympathizers  
are invited to correspond with the or-  
ganizer.

M. RUTHER, Manufacturer of Fine  
Cigars, Holyoke, Mass.

## BUSINESS NOTES

We are not getting the new sub-  
scribers and renewals that must be had  
to maintain our organ. Concerted ac-  
tion on the part of our friends and  
comrades is necessary. No half-hearted  
efforts. Every man determined to do  
something and do it soon.

Section Denver, Colo. . . . . 4  
Prepaid Cards:  
Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. \$3;  
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal. \$5.25; Sec-  
tion Tacoma, Wash. \$5.  
Labor News Co.  
Literary agents should see to it that  
the Section's supply of books and  
pamphlets is well stocked for the win-  
ter lecture courses. A few of our larger  
orders are as follows:  
J. Kircher, Cleveland, O. . . . . \$8.30  
North Bay, Canada . . . . . 3.75  
So. Norwalk, Conn. . . . . 6.00  
Eureka, Cal. . . . . 2.50  
Cleveland, Ohio . . . . . 5.00  
Peoria, Ill. . . . . 4.90  
Tacoma, Wash. . . . . 1.60  
Buffalo, N. Y. . . . . 1.70

## THE THORN THAT RANKLES

AND HOW TO PUSH IT DEEPER INTO THE SIDE OF WRITHING CAP-  
ITALISM.

We of the Socialist Labor Party are  
not engaged in the work of a day. The  
Socialist Republic, like Rome, cannot  
be built in a day. We are building for  
future victories.

Looked at superficially it might seem  
as though the plutocracy are impreg-  
nably entrenched in the nation. And  
the important question arises if the  
plutocracy are to be dislodged, how is  
it to be done?

Upon the "How," the S. L. P. has  
ample literature, hence the real ques-  
tion of the moment is how to get this  
knowledge abroad.

Time was when the workmen  
voters howled themselves hoarse,  
tobbed horns, carried torches, and in  
other like ways carried capitalist poli-  
tics to triumph.

To-day they carry capitalist politics  
to triumph, not in the old whoop-it-up  
way, however, but "like the galley-  
slave scourged to his dungeon."

The plutocracy now have only to cast  
the shadow of the wolf, hunger, over  
each workman's door in order to get  
his vote.

Do not say that in so voting the  
worker is sacrificing to his fears. The  
plutocracy can lose the wolf in short  
order, and the worker knows it.

But it is a long step from the work-  
ers gladly making fools of themselves  
at elections, to being coerced into vot-  
ing through the terror of seeing the  
wolf at the door. The time for S. L. P.  
propaganda is here.

Plutocracy has control of the public  
press; its brand of literature goes into  
every home. Through its vast system  
of daily and weekly papers, its mag-  
azines, its pulpits, and its schools, con-  
tinually teaching capitalist economic  
and political doctrines, plutocracy rules  
the minds of the people.

Against all this how feeble, how lim-  
ited must be the efforts of the S. L. P.  
press, may be the conclusion of the  
unthinking. But it is not so. It is the  
contrary.

It is said that John Swinton, himself  
a newspaper man, in responding to a  
toast, "The Independent Press," be-  
fore the New York Press Association,  
said, among other things: "The busi-  
ness of the New York journalist is to  
distort the truth, to lie outright, to per-  
vert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of

Mammon, and to sell his country and  
race." "We are tools, and the vassals  
of rich men behind the scenes." "We  
are intellectual prostitutes."

Swinton taunted his self-satisfied fel-  
low journalists, saying that not one of  
them dared to express an honest opin-  
ion, that they knew if they did express  
it that it would never appear in print,  
anyway. He declared that he himself  
got \$150 per week for keeping the truth  
out of his paper, and that if he should  
permit the truth to be printed in even  
one issue his job would be gone.

All this gigantic agency of publicity,  
so called, is built up against that little,  
but oh how powerful word, Truth. A  
free and open encounter with Truth is  
what the plutocracy fears.

The S. L. P. press carrying the truths  
of Socialism to the workers is the thorn  
that rankles in the side of the capitalist  
class.

It is no easy task for us to keep our  
press going, but hard as it is every  
penny that comes for its support must  
be clean.

Our New York Comrades are about  
to help, having arranged a Grand Con-  
cert for the benefit of the Daily People,  
at Grand Central Palace, February 21.  
The musical program will be an ex-  
cellent one. Leo Schulz, conductor,  
will see to that. There will be other  
features, all excellent. Admission to  
the whole costs but thirty-five cents.

The Party members, and sympathiz-  
ers, in New York and vicinity, have  
something splendid to work for in mak-  
ing this coming concert a grand suc-  
cess. Go among your friends and sell  
them tickets, you can confidently as-  
sure them of getting much more than  
their money's worth. A concert by  
members of the Metropolitan Opera  
House Orchestra is not to be heard  
every day for the price asked. The  
tickets will sell themselves. Comrades  
of New York, and nearby, see to it  
that more tickets are sold for this con-  
cert than ever before.

Out-of-town friends, you also can  
help. Send presents for the bazaar.  
Don't wait until the last minute, the  
time is short, so get busy now.

Altogether now, with a will, and we'll  
gather funds enough to make that  
thorn, the Daily People, rankle still  
more in the side of capitalism.

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eration, 883 McAllister street.

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public reading room at 317 East Sev-  
enth street. Public educational meetings  
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night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets  
every first Saturday in the month at

8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton  
street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,  
room 8. Regular meetings second and  
fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Com-  
mittee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary,  
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Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st.,  
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